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AWAKE TOO LATE.

"L" Engineers Question the Worth of Their Organization.

RESULT OF ARTHURISM

Rank and File Lulled Into Fancied Security by Assurances of Union Officials That Engineers Would Be Looked Out for When Motive Power Was Changed Now Find That They Have Been Duped and Arthur Could Not Now Help Them If He Would—Men Acknowledge That Unheeded Socialist Warnings Have Come True—The Despair That Leads to Disruption Now Prevails.

The engineers on the Manhattan Elevated are up against it and they are beginning to realize it. The introduction of electricity as a motive power is working a transformation in their lives. These one-time aristocrats of labor will soon be sunk to the level of the vast proletarian sea.

Nor can their union avert their fate. So far as these men are concerned the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is no more, and if their faith in pure and simple unionism is not shattered they may become affiliated with the street car men's organization.

The engineer turned motorman, soliloquizes on many things as he sits in solitary confinement in the front end of the electric train. One of them who a few years ago scouted the idea that electricity would replace steam in "our day," and even if it did, the engineers would be taken care of, thinks differently now. When the work of equipping the Second Avenue line began, this engineer said that the management had assured the Brotherhood officials that the engineers would be retained under the same conditions as then prevailed, and that the Brotherhood would look out for them.

When asked if he thought the company was changing its motive power for fun or for the purpose of increasing its transportation facilities at a reduction in cost, he said: "You Socialists are always going around looking for a nigger in a woodpile; do you ever find one?"

"Yes, occasionally," replied the questioner, "and you'll find one that's in your woodpile if you live long enough."

It was on the same occasion that he justified the hog policy of the B. of L. E. by saying: "Our organization doesn't ask any odds of anybody. We get what we want and we get it ourselves. Let other unions do the same thing."

When asked if it wasn't true that the B. of L. E. stood in the way of other railroad unions "getting" anything by hauling trains operated by scab crews, or switched by scab switchmen, he justified such acts by saying that the engineers had a contract with the companies, "would you have us break a contract, especially when the organization seeks for them?"

"Isn't it a fact that the purpose of the contract is to keep the engineers on their engines in time of strike, otherwise they might occasionally go out in sympathy? Doesn't the contract also absolve them from the stigma of "scab" when they work with strike breakers?"

"You're looking for that nigger again!" was his only answer.

As the work of equipping the road for electricity went on a number of the engineers took alarm and clubbing together they took a course of instruction in the theory of electricity as a motive power; our friend among them.

When seen yesterday he was in a most pessimistic mood. He despaired of unionism in general and the B. of L. E. in particular. He now runs an electric train on the Second Avenue "L."

"How do you like being a motorman?"

"It is a damned sight worse than being an engineer."

"How's that?"

"The schedule is worse,—harder."

"How so?"

"Why, we make more trips, and have no relay at each end as we did with the engines. When we get to the end of the road we walk through the train and start back again without a chance to stretch ourselves."

"Did the schooling help the boys any?"

"Yes, it helped some. Others who were well up couldn't pass the physical examination and were knocked out."

"Is the physical examination harder now?"

"You bet. They have the Fire Department doctor to do it now. If you ain't up to the standard out you go."

"Is it because the work is harder, that the examination is stiffer?"

"I find it so. It is more wearing on the nerves. Then there is only one man on the front end now and it all depends on him. Some of the boys got turned down on the color test, too. This schedule is too close. We ought to lay over every other trip. I pity the fellows who run the cars in the street."

"Could they take your places?"

"I guess they could, better than we could take theirs."

"What will you do when your wages come down to the level of the street car men?"

"I'll quit and go back to stationary engineering. I worked at that before I took to the road."

"Electric power is knocking that out too."

"You're a Job's comforter," he said with a smile, "but I'll live somehow, I guess."

"What is Arthur going to do about it?"

"Who?"

"Why, old P. M., the gent that you once said could bring any road to its knees."

"Between you and me I am beginning to think the Socialists are right when they say the unions are no good. If the Brotherhood can't help us now I don't see that it ever helped us."

"You are mistaken, the Socialists do not say that the unions are no good."

"They don't?" with evident surprise.

"No. What they do say is that the pure and simple method of running them is no good for the worker."

When asked what the men proposed to do, the engineer said that the motor train men were clamoring for an understanding with the company, while a majority of the engines are still running, otherwise it will be too late. The organization officials and the men on the engines are opposed. "Give the company a chance, don't embarrass it," they say. Meanwhile the men "turned down" are walking the streets and wondering what in the dickens it was they paid high dues so many years for. P. M. Arthur, Grand High Mogul of B. of L. E. sits in his palatial residence in Cleveland's finest street and doesn't let little things like the experience of the "L" engineers bother him.

The firemen on the Manhattan lines are thinking harder than the engineers if that be possible. They are out of it altogether. There isn't even a chance for them as coal heavers in the power house; machinery does most of the work there. They have the satisfaction of knowing, however, that Sargent, the Grand Mogul of their organization dined with Roosevelt recently, and that the President, it is said, is contemplating giving him the Immigration Commissionership now held by ex-Labor Fakir T. V. Powderly.

ENLISTMENTS OF MINORS.

A Decision of the Federal Court of Appeals Upholding Their Legality.

Houston, Tex., March 31.—An important decision has just been handed down by the United States Court of Appeals in the case of Daniel Miller, a miner from Texas who enlisted in the army at San Antonio without the consent of his parents. He deserted, was arrested, and is now in jail pending the decision of the court. The matter was regarded as so important that special attorneys were sent by the Government to argue the case, and a precedent is established by the decision. The court holds that the enlistment having made the prisoner a soldier notwithstanding his minority, he is liable to the military law just as the citizen who is a minor is amenable to the civil law. The parents cannot prevent the law's enforcement in either case.

FAVOR A SHORTER DAY.

Merchants Only Do So Because It Pays.

St. Paul, April 1.—Labor Commissioner John O'Donnell, will shortly issue advance sheets of his biennial report, dealing with the question of the early closing of stores. The bureau has been securing opinions from retail merchants of the leading cities of the State on the question of early closing, and the report will embody these opinions.

Commissioner O'Donnell says that the sentiment is in favor of early closing.

"Many merchants," says the report, "not only express their approval of the early closing scheme, but go so far as to declare that they consider it a wise movement from the standpoint of business. Several prominent employers have gone on record as saying that it does not work any disadvantage or loss to their business, but rather work to their advantage. They find that they secure better and more efficient service from their employes. Many employes spend their spare time in self-improvement, and at any rate they are fresher and stronger for their work by reason of their shorter hours. Mistakes are less likely to be made where the employes are bright and fresh than where they are worn and tired. As a matter of fact, in most cases they do as much work in the short work day as in the long day."

Population Is 84,233,060.

Washington, April 1.—Final results of the twelfth census, published to-day, give the total population of the United States on June 1, 1900, as 84,233,060, with a margin of error of, possibly, one million accounted for by the uncertainty regarding the population of the Philippines.

Three countries only have a greater number of inhabitants under their flags—the Chinese, British and Russian Empires.

The total area of the United States, including all insular and other possessions, is now 3,690,822 square miles, about one-fourteenth of the entire land surface of the earth. The three countries exceeding the United States in population also surpass it in area.

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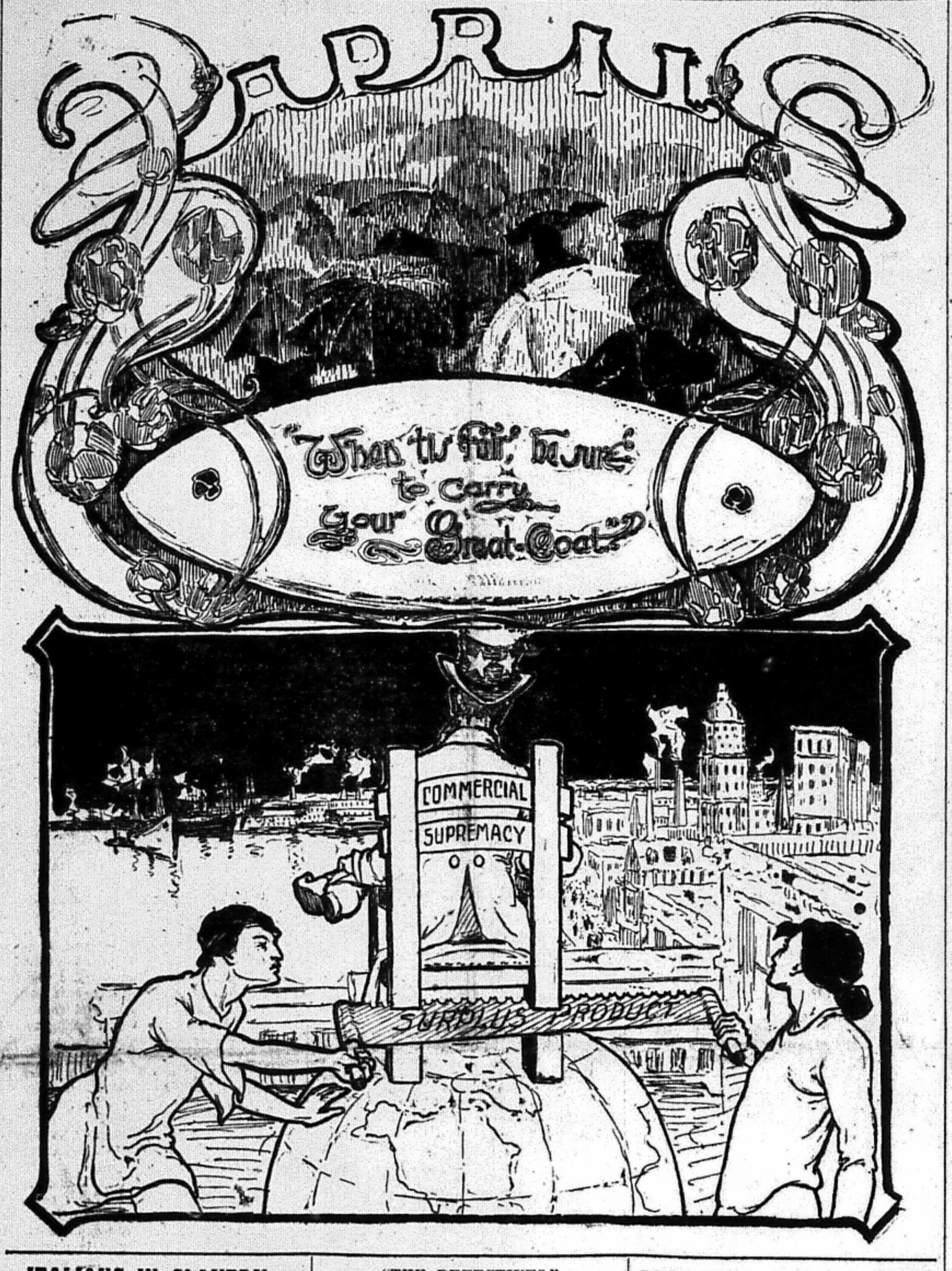

ITALIANS IN SLAVERY.

Shot Dead by Guards If They Attempt to Escape.

Columbia, S. C., March 30.—The matter of the slavery of Italian laborers at phosphate mines in Colleton county has been called to the attention of Gov. McSweeney by the Italian Consul-General at New York through the Consul at Charleston. Consul G. Sottile makes this statement to the Governor:

I beg to call your attention to the complaints that come to me from the Pon Pon phosphate mines. I am responsibly informed that Italians, under false promises that they can make $1.25 a day, are brought from New York into this State to work. Such men are paid 50 cents a day, which is consumed in charges for board and lodging. They are worked in damp ground in the winter and sleep in stables, and are under armed guards day and night and thus prevented from seeking their rights or withdrawing from fraudulent contract, that in some cases the sick laborers, fearing death, have attempted to escape, and been shot by the guards. If they do temporarily escape they are pursued and brought back to this enforced bondage.

I call upon your Excellency, as Chief Magistrate of the State, to put an end to this condition of affairs.

I beg also to recall to your Excellency that I have previously brought this matter to your attention.

Gov. Mc Sweeney has instructed Solicitor Davis to employ assistants to "investigate" this case thoroughly. There is no denying that the allegations are true. The Italians are under guard. At least two who have escaped have been killed by guards while crossing the Charleston and Savannah Railway bridge over Edisto River, which runs near the camp. When they do escape, the laborers do so only by breaking from camp in the night time and travelling to Charleston through the woods.

The managers of the mines claim that they are not directly responsible for this condition. They contract with certain Italians for workmen. These are brought from New York. The men do not speak English, nor are their names known to the mine officials. On pay day the Italian bosses or padrones get money for so much work performed. This work is measured each day, but the mine managers have no record of the names of the individuals who do it. The mine superintendents say they maintain no guards, nor do they feed the laborers. This is done by the men who bring them from Nw York.

"THE DEFECTIVES."

That Is What Capitalism Calls Those It Maims and Kills.

Boston, Mass., March 30.—The relation to industry of the thousands of physically defective inhabitants of this State is discussed in the State labor bulletin just issued. The latest census enumeration showed the number of physically-defective persons to be 51,603, or 2.06 per cent. of the population. Of these defective persons 2,493 wre afflicted with some acute disease and 13,428 were subjects of some chronic disease. In others the defect was acute and chronic disease combined. In each case the cause of the disease cannot be determined.

The figures show that in a commonwealth containing 1,631,623 persons productively employed in the classified occupations there existed a group of 1,384 lame and 1,509 maimed persons, whose injuries were incurred in these occupations. Among the blind 268, of the deaf 102, of the epileptic 18, of the idiotic 12 of the insane 220 definitely state that industrial conditions inseparable from their employment caused the defect. Of those having other defects, including the bedridden and paralytic, 585 attribute the disability to industrial conditions. Among the blind 6.73 per cent., of the deaf 2.21 per cent., of the epileptic 1.53 per cent., of the idiotic 0.64 per cent., of the insane 3.01 per cent and of those having other defects, including the bedridden and paralytic, 11.73 per cent. indefinitely state that industrial conditions led to the defect.

The bulletin says:-

"The stress of modern industrial life is too severe for persons of weak physique. They break down under it, and fall into the group of industrial defectives, who, in increasing numbers, are shown in every enumeration of the population. Accidents due to the contingencies of employment also added to the number. Some of the important problems of modern social life are affected by these facts. They must be considered in every discussion of questions of charity, insanity, intemperance or crime."

Workman Killed by Machinery.

Newark, April 1.—Harry Mahon, 24 years old, a workman in the Thatcher Furnace Works, was oiling some machinery this morning when his clothing was caught in the belting and he was whirled high in the air. He was hurled against the floor and ceiling at each revolution, and when he was released it was found that every bone in his body was broken. He was then alive, but died in a few minutes.

SOFT COAL MEN TO STRIKE

Official of Big Company Refuses to Sign Scale.

Altoona, Pa., March 31.—The refusal of Lucian W. Robinson, representing the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company, to join with the other operators of the second bituminous coal mining region in setting a scale in this city last Wednesday has resulted in the issuance of orders for a strike of the ten thousand men employed by his company.

Patrick Gilday, president of District No. 2, has received notice that the National Board of United Mine Workers of America has sanctioned a strike, to go into effect Tuesday, April 1, unless in the meantime Robinson shall sign the scale, which is considered improbable, in view of the fact that he anticipated a strike when he refused his signature.

National Secretary William Wilson has notified the district president that $20,000 has been appropriated from the national strike fund for the support of Robinson's men in the forthcoming struggle. In the same mail came the assurance of W. D. Ryan, national secretary-treasurer for the Illinois region, that a reasonable portion of the fund in the hands of the Illinois organization of miners is at the disposal of the Pennsylvania men in the event of a strike.

It is estimated that twenty thousand men will be thrown out of employment by this strike, although only half that number of miners are involved. The Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company is practically owned by the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company, and the latter depends upon the mines for a large portion of its freight. The closing of the mines, it is believed, will result in a dearth of business for the railroad that will be keenly felt in all departments. The Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company is one of the largest in the State. It controls 100,000 acres of coal land and has a capacity of 6,000,000 tons annually.

Rushing Coal West.

Chicago, March 31.—Notwithstanding the mild weather of the last fortnight coal is moving in large quantities to the west, every available car being in use, and some of the roads have converted flat cars into coal cars. The fear of labor troubles has caused this increased movement.

OHIO'S LABOR POLICE.

Pure and Simple Labor Journal and Capitalist Supporter Kicks About It.

In Pennsylvania they have a standing iniquity known as the "Coal and Iron Police" system. The tugs and blackguards who constitute this "private standing army" are armed with Winchesters, and in case of labor troubles they are "loaned" to the concern having the strike or lockout on hand. Their duty is to "break" the strike and shoot down the men who are contending peaceably for the privilege of earning a decent livelihood. They are responsible to nobody but their mercenary employers for their actions, and can not be removed except by the Governor "for cause shown." They are invested with the full authority of police officers (although hired and paid by private individuals), and the jails, prisons, workhouses, etc., are bound to receive all men arrested by them for an alleged offense. Moreover, these licensed cut-throats are not only allowed to exercise their brutal police power on the plant of their employers, but are moved around in every part of the State for the purpose of accomplishing their dastardly and murderous work.

Do the laboring people of Ohio want such a private army as this to operate in their State? Is there a demand for such an infamous institution by any class of Ohio's citizenship?

Yes! Impudent —ghoulish—inconceivable though the thing may appear it is none the less a fact that a demand has been made for just such a system in Ohio, and a man (?) has been found callous and shameless enough to ask that legal provisions be made for its creation!

The owner of this monumental and brazen affrontery is Senator Wirt, of Youngstown, O. This person has introduced a bill in the Ohio Senate which seeks to create an "industrial police" system identical in every detail with the "coal and iron" police of Pennsylvania.

This measure provides that the Governor of Ohio be empowered to appoint, "at the application of any individual, firm or corporation," such men as the appplicant may select to act as special policemen, with full police power. These "men" are recruited from the slums and sewers of the cities; they are the slime and offal of our "civilization," and they are armed not only with rifles, but with full power to kill.

No wonder the daily papers state that "this bill is hidden away in a committee" and that "great secrecy is being observed!"

We also learn that "powerful influences are at work for the bill, and, undoubtedly, if it were possible, they would secure its passage."

Can anyone, reading such stuff as this, refrain from wondering what "powerful influence" caused Senator Wirt to father such a measure? Can the public in general be blamed for trying to figure what reward Senator Wirt is to reap from his colossal wickedness in advocating such a corrupt proposition? Assuredly not!

And what has the honorable gentleman to say in defense of his action?

Listen:

"Senator Wirt explains his connection with the bill by saying that it was introduced by him at the rquest of one of his constituents."

But even Wirt, with all his colossal nerve, realized that a defense is necessary for his shameless bill. And this is the best he can do. Hear him:

"Careful, conservative labor leaders in my section of the State say the bill is dangerous. I think so myself, and if it ever gets out of committee I shall work and vote against it. I make it a rule to introduce bills at the request of my constituents. They are marked 'by request,' and I take no responsibility for them."

That's pretty lame as an excuse, isn't it? In the first place (leaving the iniquity of the bill out entirely), Wirt says that one man "requested" him to introduce the measure, and that he did so, despite the protests of several "careful conservative leaders!" It's very evident that the one constituent had more rights and—er—well—"influence" than several! Eh?

If Wirt was against the bill, why, in heaven's name, did he introduce it? If he recognized the pitchy wickedness of the measure, why did he contaminate his hands with it?

We can not believe that any amount of "powerful influence" (no matter what form it took) could induce our legislators to dare pass this villainous scheme. At the present time, we advise the organized wage earners of Ohio to watch carefully how their representatives vote on this monstrous thing if it ever should be dug out of the limbo of "committee."
—The Artisan.

Says Few Dominate Legislation.

Washington, April 1.—The House today continued consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, with the understanding that general debate, which formally closed yesterday should be extended to permit Mr. Robinson of Indiana and Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania to address the House.

Mr. Robinson discussed the "passing of the House" as a deliberative body, to which Mr. Bell of Colorado had addressed himself yesterday. The Senate, which now perfected legislation, he complained, was dominated by thirty Senators, representing fifteen states with less population than either New York or Pennsylvania. The present condition of affairs in the House was due to the concentration of all the power of the House in the hands of the speaker and the committee on rules.

DISASTROUS PEACE.

MINERS HAVE BEEN OUTPLAYED BY THE OPERATORS.

Mitchell Surrendered the Only Trump He Held—Shortage of Coal Will Be Made Up at Once—Business Men Everywhere Pleased With the Civic Federation.

Most business men who are in the habit of talking, are well satisfied with the preliminary efforts of the Civic Federation. This pet scheme seems about to realize more for them than was at first expected. That there will be a strike is not believed, and this is especially true in Wall Street, where the threatening attitude of the miners was at one time regarded with a little concern. Not much, but still a little, for a sudden strike might upset the calculations of the small fry. The Street, from the first, was inclined to the belief that all difficulties would be adjusted, but it was not inclined to underrate the possibilities of trouble.

Most of the speculators have unbounded faith in Hanna, in Mitchell, in Gompers, and the rest of the Federation, but as one expressed it yesterday, "You can never tell what the damned workers will do."

One thing is generally conceded in the financial district, and that is that the operators got the best of the preliminary argument and that the thirty-day truce places them in a decidedly better position in the event of a strike being finally declared. This fact is regarded as tending to make for peace by causing the miners to realize their disadvantage in a strike.

What the miners have to gain from it is not apparent, and should the unexpected happen, and the efforts of the Civic Federation fail, that truce will be the means of defeating the miners should they decide to strike. The amount of anthracite at present in storage, is as is well known, inconsiderable. If a strike had not been averted for the present, it is said, and if it were prolonged, it would not only cause a coal famine, but come very close to tying up the anthracite coal carrying railroads. Some of them have not a pound of coal in storage. This is said to be especially true of the Reading, where the coal is shipped to the consumers just as fast as it is mined. In view of this the greatness of the victory won by the operators and the magnitude of the treason on the part of the labor leaders will be fully realized.

If the mines had been shut down now the only available supply of anthracite would have been cut off, and if the roads attempted to haul hard coal from distant points or to use bituminous coal, President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers' Union, could have used the power granted him by the Indianapolis convention to declare not only a sectional, but a national strike, and cut off the supply of bituminous coal. Such would have been the condition of affairs had a strike been declared on April 1. The miners would have been in a better position to try to compel the operators to grant their demands.

It is not supposed that the operators are so confident of the peaceful adjustment of the trouble with the miners that they will neglect the opportunity offered by the truce to store up coal for emergencies. The amount of coal which can be accummulated in thirty days under pressure can readily be estimated, and its effectiveness for strike breaking purposes cannot be exaggerated. Mitchell realized this fact fully. He knew what it meant to the miners. He knew what the operators would do. So his actions become all the more questionable, and his solicitude for the operators all the more apparent.

Although this may not stand in the way of a peaceful adjustment of the differences, it is a trump card in the hands of the operators, and it is believed that Mitchell recognizes it as such. Mitchell's position is by no means an easy one. His great aim, according to him, as is well known, is to secure recognition of the union by the operators, and continued failure is reported as likely to cost him his place as leader. The tacit understanding with the operators after the strike in the fall of 1900, that when he showed that he controlled absolutely the men under him the union would be recognized, makes him desirous of holding his men in check, so long as he has hope of obtaining the desired recognition.

He has held out prospects of eventual recognition to the miners, and he even broke the strike of the stationary engineers last year. In many ways Mitchell has tried to show that he can control his men, but he has had several small strikes on his hands in disregard of his orders. The operators have persistently refused to recognize the union in any way and were careful to explain when they went into the conference at the Civic Federation headquarters that they did so simply because that body invited them and not because the Mine Workers' Union representatives wanted to confer with them. The Conciliation Committee scored a victory in bringing the contending parties together, but that seems to many persons to have been the only victory scored other than that won by the operators in getting the truce for thirty days. In the first skirmish the operators were undoubtedly successful, and have the whiphand in any further conferences, unless the miners break away from Mitchell and strike on their own account, which is regarded as improbable.

THE CIRCUS.

THE "NOBLY WAGED CLASS STRUGGLE" BECOMES SUBLIME.

The Wagers Call One Another "Scabs" Apropos of Beer and Whiskey—Boycott Against Brewers Not Endorsed—Bakers and Engineers Fall Out on the Boss Brewers Issue—The House of Representatives and the New York Assembly Pronounced Friends of Labor—Hanna a Pro-Chinee.

As the weary path of the noble wagers of the class struggle at the Central Fakirated Union was sprinkled with beer during the past six weeks, it was yesterday flooded with an intermingling of that beverage and whiskey, by way of diversion.

The corresponding secretary, Ernest Bohm, delegate of the brewers, had to step down and out of his office and Croker's confidential labor lieutenant, John Pallas, "business agent" of the Pattern Makers, and an ex-actor, was elected in his place. Thus the change implied a Democratic victory over the Republican machine.

A few meetings ago, a communication from the Trades and Labor Council of Cincinnati, was received and laid on the table. The communication forwarded information that the engineers and firemen of Cincinnati, had been found guilty of complicity with the brewery bosses in the lockout against the brewery workers. The engineers and firemen were expelled because of this complicity, and a boycott was levied on all Cincinnati breweries, excepting one. The communication asked for the endorsement of this boycott. Ventriloquist Delegate Modest, of Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 90, and of Pfeifer shop celebrity, started the beer barrel arolling by moving per instructions of his organization, that this communication be taken from the table and the boycott endorsed.

Great disorder and confusion greeted this motion. Half a dozen delegates raising points of order at once. Finally Delegate Warner, of the Machinists, was able to be heard above the din. He contended that no such motion could constitutionally be entertained, the constitution providing that before a boycott could be levied the Grievance Committee would have to look into the matter first.

The chairman, "Drum Major of Tammany Hall," Eugene Johnson, who at the last meeting of the Miscellaneous Section, received a roasting for deciding against the brewers at the preceeding Sunday's meeting, the Miscellaneous trade threatening him with the withdrawal of patronage from his organization—Musical Union No. 41—seemed to be somewhat scared to render a decision on Warner's point of order. Continuous urging on the part of the anti-brewers delegrates braced him up, however, to the awful deed and he decided in favor of Warner's contention.

In the discussion preceeding this decision, Delegate Healy, of the Eccentric Firemen's Union, speaking against the levying of the boycott, said: "The engineers and firemen in Cincinnati were only acting in self-defense. For a number of years the wages of the engineers in that city ranged from $11 to $15 for a week of 84 hours; the firemen received from $9 to $12, for the same hours. The brewery workers," he contended, "during all this time, did nothing to improve the condition of the engineers and firemen although they had gained a minimum wage of $14 a week and an eight-hour work day for themselves. Then the organizations of the engineers and firemen stepped in and organized these employees and obtained a five and a half years' contract with the brewery bosses granting 56 hours per week and a minimum wage for engineers of $17.00 and $14 for firemen. The brewery workers thereupon made a great howl alleging that the engineers and firemen were in a conspiracy with the brewery bosses for the purpose of destroying the Brewery Workers International Union. The bewery workers forgot, when making such a great howl about the five and a half years' contract that they themselves previously had a three and a half years' contract with the bosses. The brewery workers refused to recognize the five and a half years' contract of the engineers and firemen and would have gone out on strike on April 1st against their organizations. Not to be taken unawares, the engineers and firemen delivered an ultimatum that the brewery workers either recognize this contract, or after February 22nd, 1902, they—the enginees and firemen—would refuse to supply them with steam. The brewery workers refusing to comply with this ultimatum, the lock out took place. Therefore the engineers and firemen are charged with conspiracy."

Then Modest indulged in some more ventriloquism. He argued that the conduct of the engineers and firemen was outrageous, and held that the conspiracy with the bosses was proven. "These men," he said, "while refusing to supply steam for the members of the Brewery Workers' Union, don't object in the slightest to supplying steam to scabs. They are acting as scab agents for the brewery bosses of Cincinnati, in that they are trying to secure brewery workers for them. I hold that the twelve hundred locked out brewery workes are of more concern to us than are the one hundred and forty engineers and firemen; we, therefore, should endorse the boycott."

Holland, of the Eccentric Firemen, thought it very funny that Modest was so anxious to boycott Cincinnati beer, while in New York he sips Ehret's scab beer. This sally created a roar of laughter at Modest's expense. Modest defending himself said: "On preceeding Sundays he had seen about fourteen codelegates going into the saloon on Rivington street mentioned; so, in conjunction with Delegate Hass, he last Sunday visited the place for the purpose of finding out what they were doing there. To his surprise he found about 25 delegates with the flowing bowl before them, drinking whiskey by the barrel. I, not being Irish, nor having a love for soda water could not graciously leave the place without taking at least a glass of beer." More roars at the martyr to scab beer. So great was the uproad which followed that the "Tammany Drum Major" had difficulty in restoring order. He, with great persistency, beat the table, instead of his regulation bass drum.

As the decision of the chairman, was sustained upon appeal, by 49 against 40, the boycott was, of course, not endorsed. The Kangs and other friends of the brewery workers who had just been shown up as scabs were much put out with this result. They sought consolation in the thought that it had been a close shave for the other side.

The bakers complained that Delegate McMahon, of the engineers, had threatened to boycott union label bread for the stand the bakers had taken in the brewery matter. McMahon denied the accusation.

Congressman Goldfolge, of the Ninth District, sent a communication lauding himself as the friend of labor, referring especially to a speech he had made in behalf of the Letter Carriers Salary bill, and enclosing a copy of the Congressional Record containing it.

Donnelly, of Bix Six, seconded Goldfolge's modest efforts to boost himself into favor, by reading a few of the choicest excerpts from the enclosed speech. He also said: "The committee appointed by this body in behalf of the Letter Carriers reviewing the situation finds that the House of Representatives is practically unanimously in favor of the letter carriers. The New York State Legislature, through the endeavors of Assemblyman Sam Prince—and this body can congratulate itself upon the fact that the honorable gentlemen was formerly a delegate here—has unanimously endorsed the letter carriers measure. But, still the committee finds that practically three men—the Committee on Post Offices and Postal Laws, Chairman Loud—holds the bill in committee, thus preventing its passage."

Delegate Kelley, of the Theatrical Employees, thought there were too many bouquets thrown at legislators—referring especially to Prince. He thought they ought to do their duty without receiving bouquets. But Delegate Fitzgerald, of the Letter Carriers thought the Central Fakirated Union was the proper place to throw the bouquets if they were deserved. To help get the bill out of its resting place with Committee on Post Office and Postal Laws, a committee consisting of Delegates Donnelly, Hanna and Boulton was appointed to proceed to Washington on a junketing tour and work in conjunction with the great and only Gompers, to accomplish the feat.

Mark Hanna was denounced by the Marine Firemen for giving them the "jolly" that white stokers were physically unable to perform the work of the Chinese on trans-Pacific steamers. The firemen wanted Hanna to exclude steamers having Chinese crews from the benefits of the ship subsidy bill, but as he is materially interested he will refuse to use his influence as they requested.

Acting on the principle that birds of a feather flock together the Central Fakirated Union accepted an invitation from the Kangaroos to participate in their May Day celebration. Probably some other politician besides Robert Campbell, a Democrat, of Big Six, will be Grand Marshal on this occasion. A Republican will be proper—this will insure rotation in office.

Judging from all appearances, "the nobly waging of the class struggle" will be continued on a "nobler" scale next Sunday than ever before, possibly with the accompaniment of wine and champagne, in place of beer and whiskey.

Promotion Is Impossible.

E. J. Buffington, president of the Illinois Steel Company, which employs 6,000 people, says no one can rise from puddler to head of a steel company. "For a captaincy in the army of industry," said President Buffington, "the old 'rules of conduct,' which once served men of superior calibre in such degree, may be ranked as obsolete now. To-day science and the technical are applied everywhere.

In speaking to the masses of young men he says, "it is a mistake to impress upon them the belief that the methods of forty years ago are applicable now."—From the Detroit Journal.

What Is the Matter With Ward?

The State Senate of New Jersey should not so openly play into the hands of the Minotola parties charged with responsibility for the frightful labor conditions existing there. There should be an investigation, immediate and thorough, of the charges, and if true, provision made for remedying the evils. It is said the friends of Chief Factory Inspector John C. Ward are blocking the efforts to secure an investigation, which is not creditable to the latter, for it implies fear of the result.—From the Camden Courier.

How Much Has Work Been Increased?

Chicago, March 30.—Members of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, working in stove plants throughout the United States, will receive a 5 per cent. increase in wages through an agreement reached yesterday between representatives of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association and the Union.

A conference was held between representatives of the two organizations at the Auditorium Hotel Friday. A demand for a 10 per cent. increase in wages was presented to the employers, but they declared themselves unable to grant it, and after a discussion which lasted till late yesterday afternoon a satisfactory agreement was reached. President Martin Fox of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, when seen to-day, declared the settlement satisfactory, and said an advance of 20 per cent. in wages had been secured since 1898 through conferences held between the two organizations.

CLEVELAND WAGE-WORKERS.

Socialist Labor Party Presents Certain Truths for Their Consideration.

Fellow wage workers—Before casting your ballot on election day, it behooves you, as intelligent voters, to study well and to understand the principles of the various parties that are soliciting for your votes. The result of elections of the past has proven that the working class fails to comprehend the connection that exists between its economic conditions of every day life and its political action at the ballot box. It must never be forgotten that the working class is the overwhelming majority of the people. It is the vote of the working class that determines the result of every election. It is certainly apparent to all of us that the conditions under which we must live are constantly growing worse instead of better, in spite of our so-called unprecedented prosperity. The producers of the wealthiest country on earth are stripped of everything that has any semblance to wealth. All that we possess are a few of the most absolute necessities of life. All the factories, mines, workshops, railroads and land of the country, in fact, all the means of production your job controls your very life. The proprietors of the people, the capitalist class. The day of the independent worker who owns his own tools and his own workshop is past. Production on a small scale cannot compete with production that is carried on with the highly developed machinery. The only thing we have to depend upon for a living is a job. And whoever controls your job controls yo rurey life. The producing class of to-day, being compelled to sell itself for wages, are the slaves of the non-producing, idling capitalist class.

The constant increase and improvement of labor saving machinery, the concentration of capital into the hands of an ever fewer number of capitalists, is producing a scarcity of jobs and an overabundance of wage workers looking for work. The competition, among the workers, for a chance to work has brought wages down to the point of mere existence. The ever-growing army of the unemployed, struggling for a chance to live, enables the employing class to reduce wages to an ever lower standard.

It must be self-evident to even the dullest mind that there can be no harmony between the capitalist class and the working class; that the interests of the one class can be no other but antagonistic to those of the other. In order to raise wages, profits must go down, and vice versa, to increase profits, wages must be reduced, or, what amounts to the same thing, the price of the necessaries of life is advanced.

With these irrefutable facts at hand let us put to a test the arguments and issues of the political parties, that vie with one another for our votes. The two old parties, Republican and Democratic, advance the argument that the coming municipal election is above party politics; "that the sole object should be to work and vote for such men that are honest, and who will represent the interests of ALL the people." All this is but an attempt on their part to have us forget that we are workingmen. For, remember, whenever a portion of the working class makes an effort to improve their economic condition, and backs up their demand by a strike, the City Council, whether it be Republican or Democratic, is always on the side of the employers. Under the pretext of preserving "law and order," the police are at the service of the capitalists, to club the workers into submission. Never yet have we heard of any administration of the city using the political power to force the capitalist class to pay living wages, but to the contrary, always aided them to keep wages down or to reduce them still lower. We must never lose sight of the fact that it is the city government that is first called upon, and the first to respond, to keep the workers in subjection whenever the class struggle between the two economic classes makes itself evident in an open conflict. In the face of these facts, any political party or any individual candidate that declare themselves the representaive of ALL the people are either woefully ignorant or wilfully treacherous, and in either case deserve nothing but contempt on the part of the working class. And any organizations, sailing under the name of trades and labor unions that allow their officers to use such organizations to indorse candidates of capitalist parties, are being misled into the shambles of the capitalist class.

We will be called upon to elect a new administration of the public schools. The battle cry is: Elect "honest" men, men that are "above corruption." What a sham! What a mockery! Elect the most honest men, if you wish, but if they are tools of the capitalist class they will continue to corrupt the minds of our children. They will continue to impress upon their minds the false notion that this a country where "everybody can make his mark in life." Under the guise of patriotism they will continue to teach our children that this is a country of "equal opportunities," where everybody can become wealthy if he has the "intelligence" and the "energy." And what does that mean to the working class? It means that with the care of our children in the hands of capitalist servants, they will create contempt in the minds of our children against their parents. They will hold their parents responsible because they are not fed properly, because they are not clothed the way they ought to be, because they are taken out of school at a tender age and put to work to help support the family. Your children are taught to blame YOU because they cannot get a better education to equip them for the battle in life.

Fellow workingmen, take these things into consideration; think well over them, and then vote for your own class, vote for yourself, vote for your children, vote the public powers of government into the hands of your own class, by voting into power the only party of your class, the Socialist Labor Party. It is a party composed of workingmen that does NOT represent the interests of ALL the people, but the interests of the working class alone as against the capitalist class. It is a party that will, when placed into power, use the political weapons of government for the working class to win its economic battles. Not merely to get a few cents a day more in wages, but to finally abolish the accursed system of robbery, by declaring the means of production and distribution the property of the people, and to establish the Socialist Republic, under which the producer shall receive the full social product of his toil.

In closing let this be said: You are justified to demand assurance, to demand proof that the Socialist Labor Party will carry out its mandate. As has been said before, the Socialist Labor Party is composed of workingmen. Each and everyone of them knows what he wants and knows how to get it. The candidates of our party are responsible for their actions to the organization; and if he proves himself a traitor, he gets a traitor's reward. We have a system of organization that unearths the crook at all times. No grafter can develop in the Socialist Labor Party without being placed where he belongs, namely, on the outside of our organization, where he can do no harm. Just as a Benedict Arnold was of no further use to England, that bribed him to betray the cause of the revolution, just so will a traitor in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party be pilloried that even our enemy will have no further use for him, because instead of he having sold out his constituents, his constituents will hold him up for public contempt. But there is a certain element in society for which we are no more responsible than you are—an element of incipient criminals that will seize every opportunity, that will make use of everything that might further their own personal interests. There are crooks that become religious hypocrites to bunco the pious; professional strike breakers to take advantage of the misery of the working class; quack doctors to bleed the suffering, and political vagabonds willing to betray the working class. The Socialist Labor Party is a party that has a future before it. Nothing is holy to the political crook. He thinks he sees a chance. He finds his way into the party but is found out and fired out. The Socialist Labor Party has educated the working class to a point where it begins to perceive that Socialism is the issue. The political vagabonds that were fired out of the Socialist Labor Party ally themselves with those that were found out before they got into the party; they proceed to surround themselves with honest men that are easily duped, and the result is—a fake party that styles itself "Socialist Party." Of that political abortion we want to warn the working class; it is corrupt and traitorous. Those among them that are honest but gulled, are responsible for their own ignorance.

There is only one party that represents the interests of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party. Vote for it!

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

City Treasurer—Robert Zillmer.
Justices of the Peace—F. C. Christiansen, Charles Frank.
School Director—John D. Goerke.
Members of School Board—Fred Brown, John F. Foerster, Paul Dinger.

COUNCILMEN.

Second District—Alfred Carlson.
Third District—Jos. C. Davey.
Sixth District—Harry E. Wagner.
Seventh District—James Rugg.
Eighth District—Richard Koeppel.
Ninth District—Joseph Reiman.
Tenth District—Edward Keim.
Eleventh District—John Kircher.

BRICKLAYER'S RETORT.

Englishman Denies Stewarts English-American Comparison.

London, March 30.—In the controversy over the comparative merits of English and American workmen no statement has aroused so much attention and bitter contradiction as that an American bricklayer will place 1,800 to 2,500 bricks in a day compared with the Britisher's 320. Stewart, the manager of the building operations at the great plant of the Westinghouse Company near Manchester, originated this statement of their comparative labor, which has appeared and reappeared throughout the whole press.

Yesterday J. Oldham, an English bricklayer of twenty-five years' standing, who has also worked extensively in America, and has been a delegate for his branch of the International Union of Bricklayers in America sent a letter to the Times, in which he says that though American bricks are lighter and smaller than British, the quantity stated by Stewart had never been laid down or even thought of. The American brick—8 inches long by 4 inches deep and 2¾ inches in thickness—takes 1,170 to measure 880 English bricks. He writes:

"In working in America for what are called front-lumpers, who pay a dollar a day more than the union rate, every satisfaction is given when 500 to 700 bricks are set, according to the class of work. The average in the lowest class of work is less than 2,000. The quality of the work bears no comparison with the English."

He adds that very few Americans are employed on face work in New York, which "has been built by Englishmen, and the most successful contractors in the class of work in which it is possible for the largest number of bricks to be laid are Englishmen."

PREDICTS GENERAL STRIKE.

Chairman of Olneyville Weavers Says They Can Have 5,500 Looms Shut Down Before April 15.

Providence, R. I., March 30.—Chairman Peter McDermott of the executive board of striking weavers at Olneyville asserts that the strike of the American Woolen Company's employes will be extended to the Washington mills at Lawrence, as well as several other plants of the combine. He states that the weavers at the Washington mills will come out before April 15, unless a settlement should be reached. "We are confident," he says, "that we can have 5,500 looms shut down before that date. Nearly half that number are now idle, and the company has a total of 6,000. A majority of those now remaining in operation are not adapted to the production of such goods as are made in Olneyville."

Say Men Were Imported.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 30.—Seventeen men shipped from New York for service in the Dearmiss mines in Belmont County, O., were held at Benwood yesterday on demand of the miners that the government take action on the charge that the men have been imported from Austria under contract.

ROANOKE SOCIALISTS.

Municipal Manifesto, Platform and Ticket.

The Socialist Labor Party of Roanoke, Va., in convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable rights of all men to dife, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness. With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people, but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.—Read the platform of the Socialist Labor Party.

Our masters are cunning. They array us against each other in the daily struggle for life. We fight; they win. We vote; they govern. Get rid of the superstition that there would be no capital if there were no Capitalists. It is this absurd notion that keeps us in bondage. Can you indeed believe in this age of reason that there would be no wealth if there were no thieves; that there would be no land, no machinery, no industry, no exchange, if there were no monopolists?

Workingmen, you are poor, you are dissatisfied, you know that your labor alone produces all the good things of life, and you know that someone else enjoys them. You know, or you should know, that such a simple thing as casting you ballot for the Socialist Labor Party will assist in bringing a change.

If the industrial conditions were properly adjusted, it is estimated that three hours of labor per day, would keep all in comfort, and even in luxury. Were a machine invented under Socialism it would be a blessing to all; it would lighten human toil and increase the collective wealth of the nation. Under the present system the machine is a competitor of labor; under Socialism the machine would become the servant of labor.

Labor is a commodity which its owner, the wage-worker, sells to the capitalist class. Why does he sell it? In order to live. He works to live. He does not consider the work as a part of his life, but a sacrifice of his life. What he produces for himself is not the silk he weaves, nor the palace he builds, nor piano or carriage he constructs. What he gets is his wage, and a miserable existence; a worker's legacy.

Labor is a commodity, same as a cigar or potatoes. One is measured by the clock, the other by the scales. So long the worker remains a wage slave his lot in life depends upon the capitalist class. Socialists desire the adoption of a system that will abolish profit, interest, and rent, and all form of usury. Socialists propose to make the machinery and the railroads the property of the whole people to stop paying an income to capitalists out of the labor of others and to give a good living to every worker and everyone unable to work. This they propose to do by uniting the working class into a party of their own to get control of the government and to use it in their own interest, if you belong to the working class; that is, if you get your living by working and not by some kind of begging or stealing, it will be worth your while to learn what Socialism means and to join the Socialist Labor Party, which is looking out for your interest.

Now for a few statistics: The United States statistics of 1850 show that the workers received 62½ per cent of the wealth they produced. In 1890, forty years later, they received 17 per cent., or less than one-fifth of the wealth they produced. In 1900, they received one-eighth of what they produced. It is plain that they are receiving less and less each year. The cause of this is the improvement in machinery which the capitalists alone receive the benefit of.

In conclusion, we wish to state that all persons employed by the village to labor on streets shall receive no less than $2 per day for an eight-hour working day.

THE TICKET.

For President Board of Trustees,
FRANK McVAY.

For Trustees,
JULES PRUVOST,
WILLIAM LEONARD,
PAUL RIVIERE.
WILLIAM CASHEN.

THE ICE TRUST.

It Has the Crop and the Trade Well in Hand.

The American Ice Company has from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 tons of ice under cover, at the present time, of which 376,000 tons were harvested in Maine.

The amount of ice housed in Maine this year represents more than was shipped from the State last year to the southern ports. And the entire supply shows that the bulk of the ice was harvested on the Hudson River in New York, at the very door of the largest market. As a matter of fact, the crop has been secured cheap both in Maine and New York than ever before in the history of the trade. There has been no snow to scrape and the ice jams have destroyed only uncultivated fields. Thanks to the weather the bulk of the entire crop is under cover on the Hudson River, and at a minimum cost and placed the control of the crop in the hands of the American Ice Company. There is no necessity, therefore, this year, to import ice from Maine to New York, at a high cost of freight and heavy shrinkage. The increase in the price of ice in this city this year of 5 cents per 100 pounds with a probable further increase in May means an advance of from $1 to $2 per ton on the entire crop. It will increase the net earning power of the company in New York City and Brooklyn alone of $3,000,000, and big returns are looked for from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and other nearby cities. The trust is in better control of the market this year than ever before and it is in a splendid position to make the public sweat when the heated period arrives, which it no doubt will do.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

ATTENTION! W. S. & D. B, F.

To the Members of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund.

Greeting:—

During the April meetings of our society, our members will be called upon to cast their votes for the candidates for National officers. The experience of the last few years, ever since the element now in control of the society has adopted the policy of dragging the society into the whirl of partisan political strife, has shown conclusively whither the policy pursued by these National officers leads. From the time they adopted that shameful resolution in the year 1899, whereby they tried to set member against member, their career has been one of high-handed, insolent, yet petty despotism. And this policy has borne its inevitable fruits. They have ridden rough shod over the rights of individual members and of branches, with the result that the society has become tangled up in a variety of lawsuits some of which, those that have come up for trial, have been lost with heavy cost to the society, while others are still pending, all of them costing heavily. Of course these so-called leaders do not care, the pockets of the rank and file are there for the purpose of paying the piper, so think these leaders.

The case of August Gleiforst, Unger and Cook ought to be fresh on your minds. Expelled for no other reason than they had the audacity to agitate for the election of a set of officers other than the ones in control, instead of guarding the interests of the society by correcting a hasty and ill-considered action of a local branch, instead of displaying that degree of judgement and foresight which is one of the requirements of their office, they gave way to their petty malice so typical of the spirit in which they have all along conducted the affairs of our organization, sanctioned a most outrageous decree in the hope that the VICTIM COULD NOT RAISE MONEY ENOUGH TO PROTECT HIS RIGHTS—and led the organization into disastrous defeat.

The case of John B. Gross and Andrew Bahnsen, regularly elected as Trustees, but promptly deposed from office by the clique in control, the moment they endeavored to exercise the functions of their offices and determined that the constitution and regulations of the organization be lived up to relative to the proper deposit of funds in bank, is another instance. Here too the matter had to be carried into court and it is safe to say, in view of the clearness of the case, that once again will the society lose and the members have to foot the bill.

The case of Branch Evansville, Ind., wantonly dissolved because it dared to hold and express the opinion of its own relative to the merits of that precious National Executive Committee. And so on and so forth. The road along which that element has travelled is strewn with suspended Branches and expelled members; their career is marked with a succession of the most shameless attempts to bleed the members of the organization and its funds in support of partisan newspapers; discord, strife and violent efforts to create more trouble is the most marked feature of their conduct. Disgusted with such conditions, which must and do hurt the interests of the organization for the building up and the maintenance of which we have spent so much time and treasure, a number of branches have agreed upon the below ticket for National Officers. We recommend that every member of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund who agrees with us that the present management of the society is in bad hands not only vote that ticket himself, but make every effort to induce his fellow members to cast their votes for it.

THE TICKET.

For National Executive Committee:

For chairman, Henry Schmid, Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.

For financial secretary, Frank Erben, Branch 65, Cleveland, Ohio.

For treasurer, Carl Zimmermann, Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.

For recording secretary, Henry F. Schreck, Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.

For trustees, Andrew Bahnsen; Fritz Brauckmann; John B. Gross; George Luck; Albert Ulrich, jr.

For Control Committee:

Christian Bahnsen; Charles Bauer; August Friedrichs; Joseph Hain; Fred A. Loehr; John A. Mohart; Charles Schrafft; Henry W. Weiss.

The Committee.

GERMANY'S NEW MEAT LAW.

Use of Preservative Compounds Prohibited After Oct. 1, 1902.

Washington, March 31.—"It is officially announced in the 'Reichsblatt' that paragraph 21 of the new law regulating the inspection of cattle intended for slaughter and the inspection of meat will go in force on Oct. 1, 1902," says United States Consul Albert at Brunswick in a report to the State Department. In explanation of this paragraph he says:

"It provides that no substances or processes of any kind shall be applied to the preparation of meat intended for sale which shall be injurious to health. The importation of such prepared meat from a foreign country is forbidden and no traffic in it is permitted.

"The chemical substances which are considered deleterious are: Boracic acid and its salts, formaldehyde, alkali hydroxides or carbonates, sulphuric acid and its salts, as well as hyposulphates, fluor acid and its salts, salicylic acid and its combinations, and chloric acid salts.

"These provisions of the law also apply to the use of coloring stuffs for meats and meat products. However, the yellow coloring of margarine and the colors applied to the coverings of sausages are excepted."

Arthur Crosby Take Notice.

Henry Harris is anxious to hear from you. Address him care of this office.

Select List of

Socialist Books

For the Workingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is.

The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

Aveling, Edward:	
The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital. Cloth	$1.00
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: A Comparison	.10
Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx:	
The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Conditions from 1515 to 1895	.10
Bax, Ernest Belfort:	
The Religion of Socialism. Cloth	1.00
The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth	1.00
Outlooks from the New Standpoint. Cloth	1.00
History of the Paris Commune. Cloth	.50
Bax and Morris:	
Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Cloth	1.00
Bebel, August:	
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Cloth	.50
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Paper	.25
Connolly, James:	
Erin's Hope: The End and the Means	.05
De Leon, Daniel:	
What Means This Strike?	.05
Reform or Revolution	.05
The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance versus the "Pure and Simple" Union. A Debate with Job Harriman	.05
Engels, Frederick:	
The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science	.05
The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science, with an Introduction on the Materialist Conception of History and an Appendix on Primitive Property in Land. Cloth	1.00
The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844. Cloth	1.25
Engels and Marx:	
The Manifesto of the Communist Party	.10
Ely, Richard T., Prof.:	
French and German Socialism	.25
Gronlund, Lawrence:	
The Co-operative Commonwealth Cloth	1.00
The Co-operative Commonwealth Paper	.50
Socialism vs. Tax Reform	.10
Hazell, A. P.: The	
The Exploitation of Labor	.05
Hyndman, H. M.:	
Economics of Socialism. Cloth	1.20
Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century. Cloth	1.00
Socialism and Slavery	.05
Marx's Theory of Value	.05
Hyndman and Morris:	
A Summary of the Principles of Socialism	.15
Joynes, J. L.:	
The Socialist Catechism	.05
Kautsky, Karl:	
The Working Class	.05
The Capitalist Class	.05
The Class Struggle	.05
The Socialist Republic	.05
Lafargue, Paul:	
The Evolution of Property. Cloth	1.00
The Right to be Lazy	.10
Lasalle, Ferdinand	
The Workingman's Program	.10
Liebknecht, Wilhelm	
Socialism: What it is and What it Seek to Accomplish	.10
No Compromise	.10
Lissagaray:	
History of the Paris Commune. Cloth	1.00
Marx, Karl:	
Revolution and Counter-Revolution. Cloth	1.00
First Nine Chapters from "Capital"	.30
Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon	.25
The Civil War in France; Manifesto on the Paris Commune	.10
Secret Diplomatic History of the Eighteenth Century	.35
The Poverty of Philosophy, a reply to Proudhon's "Philosophy Poverty." Cloth	1.00
Life of Lord Palmerston	.35
Marx and Engels:	
Manifesto of the Communist Party	.10
McClure, William Scholl:	
Socialism	.05
Morgan, Lewis H.:	
Ancient Society	4.00
Plechanoff, George:	
Anarchism and Socialism. Cloth	.40
Quelch and Wright:	
Socialism and the Single Tax. A Debate	.05
Quelch, H.:	
Economics of Labor	.05
Sanial, Lucien:	
The Socialist Almanac	.50
Taxation	.05
The New Trusts. Foreign Commerce of the United States. German Trade Unionism	.05
Widdup, J. R.:	
The Meaning of Socialism	.10

NEW YORK
LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
2-6 NEW READE STREET,
NEW YORK.

HANNA'S MOTIVES.

MARINE FIREMEN ADOPT RESOLUTIONS RIDICULING THEM.

Intimates Very Broadly That His "Humanitarianism" Is a Farce and Founded on a Desire to Protect Cheap Labor.

Mark Hanna, "great friend of labor," discoverer of arbitration, president of Gompers, and father or mother (which?), of the ship subsidy bill, is not all he is cracked up to be if the Marine Firemen's Union is any authority on the subject.

According to this organization, Mark, in opposing an amendment to the ship subsidy bill barring its benefits from ships employing Chinese crews, is simply working in the interests of cheap labor.

Mark, of course, woud have the public belive that he, in this, as in all matters in which he and labor are mutually concerned, is actuated by purely humanitarian motives. That he a multi-millionaire and one of the leading capitalists of the country should regard the matter from a standpoint of dividends, or of dollars and cents, is obviously absurd.

Mark consequently contends, along with Senator Frye (the other parent of the ship subsidy bill) that American seamen are not physically able to take the places of Chinese crews, particularly of the coolie stokers who work on vessels in the trans-Pacific services, so rather than permit them to forget the dignity of true American labor so far as to degrade themselves by doing work for which they are naturally unfitted, he will vote against the amendment! Noble Mark—with thy eye out for Oriental trade—posterity will reverence thee and call thee great!

The Marine Firemen's Union, however, takes a different view of the matter. It isn't concerned about what posterity will call Mark: it broadly, very broadly, calls him a liar, or at least intimates as much. Not only that but it adopts a series of resolutions in which it ridicules his purely humanitarian motives. Says Secretary Bird, "There are plenty of American seamen who would be glad to displace the Chinamen in the Pacific waters if they can get living wages."

The Union opinions are expressed in the following resolutions:

"Whereas, This statement appears to have been made that the heat in the holds of steamers trading to the Orient is such that no white stoker can endure the same; and,

"Whereas, This statement is without any foundation in fact, the truth being that white stokers now go in the transports from this coast through the Suez, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, Central and South America, therefore

"Resolved, By the Marine Firemen's Union of New York, in regular meeting assembled, that we repudiate the "heat argument" and the idea that it had any justification in humanitarian concern for the health of the stokers or firemen; and further

"Resolved, That we hereby urge upon Congress to give us, who go to sea, the same protection from Chinese competition that it shall be willing to give to workers on land."

Of course, it is evident, from the facts cited in the resolution that American marine firemen can do what Mark says nature has not built them to do, but why get so scurrilous about it; why so abusive and personal? Consider the reputation Mark has to sustain, think of his purely humanitarian motives! None but an enemy of Gompers would question them, as he needs them in his business of fooling the working class.

Effect of Capitalism on Small Stores.

There is another, and very extensive, domain on which the capitalist system of large production exercises its influence of turning the population into proletarians—the domain of commerce. The large stores have begun to bear, and are now bearing, heavily upon the small ones. The number of small stores does not, therefore, necessarily diminish. On the contrary, it increases. The small store is the last refuge of the bankrupt small producer. Were the small stores actually crowded out, the ground would be wholly taken from under the feet of the small traders; they would be then forthwith thrust below the class of the proletariat into the slums; they would be turned into beggars, vagabonds, and candidates for the penitentiary. Such in fact is, to a great extent, the evolution of the small trader.

But it is not in the reduction of the number of small stores, it is in the debasement of their character that the influence of large production manifests itself in commerce. The small trader deals in ever worse and cheaper goods; the tribe of the haberdasher grows; and the streets and the roads are overrun with peddlers, itinerant venders, and hucksters of all manner of worthless articles; of spoiled fruit, decayed vegetables, etc., sold under false pretences with all sorts of fraudulent devices, such as deceptive measures and weights. Thus the livelihood of the independent small trader becomes ever more precarious, more proletarian-like, while, steadily and at the same time, in the large stores, the number of employees goes up—genuine proletarians, without prospect of ever becoming independent. Woman and child labor, with their accompaniment of prostitution; excessive work; lack of work; starvation wages—all the symptoms of large production appear also in increasing quantity in the domain of commerce. Steadily the condition of the employees in this department approaches that of the proletarians in the department of production. The only difference perceptible between the two is that the former reserve the appearances of a better living, which require sacrifices unknown to the industrial proletarians.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

For This Wholesale Slaughter in Furnace Shop and Mine.

Braddock, Pa., March 15.—As long as I remain in this locality, I propose from time to time to send in for publication in the only workingman's paper, a partial list of "accidents" that occur at the Edgar Thompson Steel Plant. If comrades working at other "slaughter houses" such as Jones & Laughlin, Pressed Steel Company, Wire Mills, etc., etc., would do likewise, a record could be obtained that would help to open the eyes of many workers to their conditions, and their power, when organized into class-conscious economic and political organizations.

A few weeks ago, Albert Doah, a rigger, was dangerously injured while at work on the wonderful pig iron machine. It was about 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

His chest was crushed by an electric crane and several ribs were broken. He laid at the "shack," that some choose to call a hospital, for at least two hours; suffering untold agony. His wife was sent for. She came and the scene that took place is one that no pen can portray. Her cries, her sobs, his words of endearment and encouragement, are a page in the history of the suffering slave class that will come back to the upholders of this brutal death-dealing capitalist system.

Albert Doah died on the train while on his way to the Mercy Hospital in Pittsburg.

One of the most terrible deaths that I ever heard or read of was the lot of John Hoffman, fifty years old. He died as the result of frightful burns received at the plant of the Edgar Thompson steel works. He was looking between the rails of the electric buggy, when the red-hot charging rod of the buggy ran into his stomach. He was burned and torn up to his neck. He suffered terribly for nearly an hour before death relieved him.

"Old Bill Wright," a man that had been an employee of the Edgar Thompson for years, while walking on the trestle, which is extremely dangerous, into the stockyards, broke an arm, injured his head and spine. Wright never regained consciousness and he died at the Mercy Hospital. A list is being passed around the mill among the employees, begging for pennies from underpaid wage-slaves for to help this dead man's family. I wonder what has become of the philanthropic soul of our friend in Skibo Castle?

A few nights ago Wm. McCarty, twenty-one years old, a brakeman at the mill, was run over by a car and donkey engine. McCarty was riding on a heavy truck, he slipped and fell beneath the truck. The truck and engine passed over his limbs. His mother and sister were sent for and in their presence this lad's life passed away, two hours after he was injured. Oh, what awful sacrifices must be made so that a lazy capitalist class may live in idleness and luxury.

This is not all the misfortunes of this family. About four weeks ago Edward Walsh, a brother-in-law of McCarty, was injured at the same mill, his chest was crushed and a rib penetrated one of his lungs. Walsh the brave wounded slave suffered for two weeks at the Mercy Hospital, but finally death relieved him of his misery.

This is a record of a few of the many deaths that occur in one of the many plants of the United States Steel corporation every few weeks, and the record of "accidents" that don't result in death cannot be obtained in full.

Last Sunday a young man had a foot taken off. A few days ago a young man was hit with a sledge in the boiler shop, he had his jaw broken and a few teeth knocked out. A man working in the stockyard had his chest seriously injured, and not so long ago a blower on one of the furnaces had an eye knocked out. The following day another worker lost an eye in the boiler shop. In two months, three different men had their eyes knocked out in the boiler shop alone.

Among the many "accidents" that occur at the great Edgar Thompson steel plant none to date show the hand writing upon the wall as plainly as the following:

On January the 12th, a watchman by the name of Harry Hoffman, in the performance of duty assigned to him narrowly escaped being killed by a large timber sliding from a moving car. In his efforts to escape death he received injuries which disabled him from working for six weeks. Be it further noted that this man laid at the works for two hours and a half before he got any relief. There were no standards on the car to prevent the timbers from rolling off.

And now for the much-boasted assistance that the workers get.

Hoffman's brother-in-law went to Cosgrove, the superintendent of transportation, better known as the "Colonel," and told him of the sad conditions surrounding this injured man's family. The "Colonel," on February the 22nd, gave Hoffman's brother-in-law a little book with PERMISSION to go begging for alms among the underpaid wage slaves.

Some will ask, why this wholesale murder? Why this wholesale butchery of workingmen?

Well, this is the answer: Not so long ago a furnace at another plant of the Carnegie Steel Company broke the record in the production of metal, and the Edgar Thompson furnaces lost the leadership.

At once the slaves were driven faster. A little more of the little sap that they had left was used up, and after considerable "brain work" on the part of the capitalists the record was again broken on December 31st, when furnace "E" at the Edgar Thompson turned out 882 tons of metal in twenty-four hours. That is, the men produced $14,112 worth of metal from one furnace in twenty-four hours, if the metal was selling at $16 a ton, and it generally sells for more.

Considering that there are nine furnaces at this mill one can see that diamond mines are not in it with blast furnaces, and gold fields count for very little when compared with furnaces.

There is one furnace at the Edgar Thompson Works, furnace "A," that produces nothing but manganese, which is worth from $75 to $83 a ton. This furnace casts every eight hours and on an average produces 100 tons of manganese every 24 hours. The other eight furnaces produce metal for pig iron and steel rails, and they cast every four hours, producing from 500 to 600 tons each, every 24 hours. And what becomes of the wealth that is produced? Well, Morgan, Carnegie, Schwab and others take it and claim it as their own, for they furnish the BRAINS (?).

There is a chap walking around the mill at this time, who is the only living rival of Count Castelaine, Anna Gould's husband, in so far as "Anna's husband," besides a "history," has 1000 pair of trousers, or pants, so the capitalist papers say. This chap is "studying the business" and every time he is seen walking about the works he has "another new suit of clothes."

This chap, who is about twenty-four years old has a history also. He was at Yale College for about one year and a half and he ran through over $30,000 in leading an immoral lurid life. He was ruining his health, and therefore he was taken out of college and is now "reformed," for he is "studying the business," and will, without doubt, be a worthy successor to his very worthy papa.

It is to enable this young man to spend over $30,000 in a short space of time that the lives of workers are ground out and their limbs are broken. It is the power and it is the duty of the working class to change the social system that makes them slaves and drudges of the capitalists. If the day would only come when such idle parasites as Carnegie, Schwab, and the young man referred to above, and other capitalists, would be compelled to work, pushing cars of ore, lime-stone and coke in the stock yards, society would be better off. If the workers through their organizations, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party had power, life would be a pleasure in place of a drudgery. Workingmen, you can end this damnable system which slaughters some of us outright and wears out the rest!

MANIFESTO

To the Working Class of Hartford.

The Socialist Labor Party is organized on the basic principle of the class struggle. It represents the working class only. "Wage workers," this is your party. The capitalist parties like all their predecessors, by whatever name they have been known, are parties of capitalist class interests. In order to lead the working class astray, the capitalist interests deem it expedient to carry on two capitalist parties, with which they conduct sham battles. But aside from these, socalled "labor" parties are nursed by the same capitalists at nearly every election. At the last election a thing was set up which styled itself "Social Democratic" and now another thing has been launched known by the name of "Economic League," which is partly composed of the first named decoy-duck affair, and which admittedly works for and in behalf of any of the old capitalist parties. It is to the shame of the professional labor fakir, generally misnamed "labor leader," that such a state of affairs exists. Instead of being true leaders of the Labor Movement, they are a hindrance and a curse to the same. Labor cannot be benefited by any such schemes. The interest of the working class is deadly opposed to that of the capitalist class. What one class gains the other irrevocably must lose. Consequently, there can be no harmony of interests. Arraigned against the whole pack stands the Socialist Labor Party, the only party representing the interest of the working class in the United States.

TICKET OF SECTION HARTFORD.

Mayor:
CHARLES J. STODEL.
Clerk:
FREDERICK FELLERMANN.
Collector:
JACOB BREWER.
Treasurer:
JAMES T. MANEE.
Auditor:
ROBERT J. KIRKPATRICK.
Marshall:
CHARLES F. ROBERTS.
Alderman First Ward:
ALBERT H. GIERGINSKY.
Councilmen First Ward:
JONAS SCHINDLER.
JACOB KUMPITSCH.
Alderman Second Ward:
WILLIAM MENTZE.
Councilman Second Ward:
JOSEPH ROSSMEISL.
Alderman Third Ward:
MATTHEW LECHNER.
Alderman Fourth Ward:
ALFRED W. LE VIERGE.
Aldermen Fifth Ward:
ROBERT DUNCAN.
JAMES P. HOLLAND.
Alderman Seventh Ward:
JOSEPH S. POWELL.
Councilmen Seventh Ward:
WILSON C. MARSHALL.
WILLIAM F. SCHOFIELD.
Alderman Eighth Ward:
GUSTAVE A. HOLLAND.
Councilmen Eighth Ward:
ANTONY F. DONAHUE.
JAMES G. FORSYTH.
Alderman Ninth Ward:
HILAIRE J. COMEAU.
Councilmen Ninth Ward:
E. AXEL RYDINGSWARD.
HENRY F. FLENTJE.
Alderman Tenth Ward:
CHARLES E. FANTONE.
Councilman Tenth Ward:
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Section Minneapolis, Minn.
Headquarters at
LABOR LYCEUM,
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FREE READING ROOM
Open Every Day and Evening.

……NEWS FROM……

THE FIELD OF LABOR

"Strikes Epidemic."

According to all the indications, there is an industrial storm coming. Despite the repeated assurances of interested parties, the era in which Capital and Labor will adjust their differences in mutual conference, thus ending the modern industrial conflict, has not yet arrived. Strikes, actual and threatened, are multiplying all over the country to such an extent as to cause the reproduction of the familiar old headline "Strikes Epidemic," in the newspapers of the day. Labor appears to be in a state of great unrest, demanding increased wages, proportionate to the increased cost of living, and the increased profits of their capitalist employers. Failure to grant this demand has resulted in strikes. Likewise have strikes followed the attempted reduction of wages or the introduction of new methods doubling work without increasing pay. Then there are threatened strikes for an advance in pay, a reduction of the hours of labor, for the recognition of the union, and in opposition to arbitrary demands of employers. Some of the strikes contain unusual features and illustrate the fact that instead of diminishing they are multiplying in new forms and in new ways.

The most noticeable of the strikes for increased wages are on the railroads; section hands, switchmen, bridge builders and others joining in the demand. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been particularly harrassed in this respect; the 500 section hands in its employ striking at Trenton, for an increase from $1.20 to $1.50 a day; while the bridge builders on its Greenville branch have struck for a raise from $2.50 to $3. An unusual feature of the bridge builders' strike was the action of the non-union men, who, after fighting the unionists, went out themselves for the same wages, saying that if they had to build bridges and fight also, they certainly ought to get $3 a day for it.

The bridge builders employed by the contractors building the Pennsylvania's Greenville bridge are not alone in their demand for more pay. The entire force of bridge builders employed by the American Bridge Company (one of the constituent companys of the Steel Trust), numbering 7,000 have decided to quit work in order to obtain a uniform rate of forty cents an hour for eight hours' work.

The textile industry also furnishes a large quota of strikes and strikers, in all branches. The bitter struggle against the introduction of the two-loom system has been extended to two additional mills in Fitchburg, Mass., involving 400 more weavers; in Manton, R. I., the loom-fixers, burlers, and other floor "hands" are also out. This strike now embraces the following places and numbers, Olneyville, Manton, and Pascoag, R. I., 2,800; Plymouth, Blackstone and Fitchburg, Mass., 900; total, 3,700.

The velvet weavers employed in the Cheney Mills, at South Manchester, Conn., have also struck against the two-loom system. Three hundred operatives in the Globe Yarn Mills at Fall River, Mass., are out for the ten per cent. advance granted in the other mills of "the Mill City." The operatives of Dover, N. H., are discussing a strike for the same purpose; they want a like increase. The Lowell, Mass., operatives have put off their strike a week to give a "Citizens'" committee a chance to "settle" matters. A sympathetic strike of 6,000 cotton workers in Columbia, S. C., for the restoration of wages in one mill is probable in the near future.

In the iron industry, 2,500 puddlers employed by the Reading Iron Company, have demanded an increase of 50 cents a ton, to go into effect at the beginning of April. A strike will follow failure to comply. The same thing will take place if the demands of 50,000 Blast Furnace Workers for an eight-hour day is not granted; the blast furnace operatives to be notified to this effect on April 5th. The employers of the United States Steel Corporation have given their support to this demand, which is simply a return to former conditions, eight hours having formerly been the length of a shift in this country, as it now is in England.

In mining, the coal miners employed in the Allegheny and Kiskiminitas Valleys, have ordered a strike on April 1st, the companies having declined to sign the scale. About 2,500 men and thirty-five companies are affected. In West Virginia and Tennessee, nine strikes are rampant. Stockades, armed patrols, shootings, injunctions, and sentences for conspiracy, for the unions only, of course, are the rule; according to reports.

In the brewing industry, 600 brewers at Rochester threaten to strike for new scale. The bartenders of Syracuse demand the establishment of a weekly minimum of $10, threatened their employers with exposure of excise violations, if their demand is not granted.

In the building trades, 1,000 hod carriers and laborers in Chicago want an increase from 35 to 40 cents an hour. In Orange, N. J., the Employers' Association make the unique demand that the union carpenters shall work for none but members of their association. They most likely believe the old proverb that it is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways, especially when the working is for one's own benefit. In Newark, the plumbers are still locked out.

Other strikes have occurred among the diamond cutters employed in Greenville, N. J., the photo-engravers of Chicago, the coal wagon drivers of Harrison New Jersey, and electrical workers of St. Louis; in fact, few trades and occupations are without a disturbance of some kind. Many strikes are also "imminent." One of glass-blowers at Mineola, N. J., attracting especial attention, because of the summary measures taken by the employers to suppress all attempts at organization. A number of old strikes continue with great virulence, especially that of the street-car employees of Norfolk, Va., where it was feared the State troops would have to be recalled to aid the corporations.

So it has gone on. All along the line, there has been a snapping and a straining and a breaking of the bonds that "mutually bind capital and Labor," proving once more the impossibility of reconciling the irreconcilibles. And it will continue so until the capitalist system shall have been replaced by the socialist system, in which the capitalist class shall have disappeared and the laboring class shall reign triumphantly.

RIGHTS OF STRIKERS.

Jersey Courts Practically Decide That They Haven't Any.

The full text of the decision of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals in the case of the Frank & Dugan strikers in Paterson—the "seranading strikers," as they are called—who were punished for contempt of court of Vice-Chancellor Pitney, shows it to be far reaching and important.

Under the decision there is practically no limit to the punishment which may be imposed by the court of chancery upon the persons whom its judges may declare to be in contempt.

The lawyers who conducted the case for the strikers held that the court of chancery had no authority to send people to jail for refusing or neglecting to obey an order from that court.

The action of Vice-Chancellor Pitney in sending several of the strikers convicted of contempt to jail, was something new in the legal history of New Jersey, and the uestion whether the judge had the right to exercise such arbitrary authority aroused universal comment all over the state.

Counsel for the strikers held that the extreme punishment which could be meted out by the court of chancery for neglect to obey its orders was a fine of $50.

The object of the petition for a re-hearing filed by counsel for the strikers was to establish this point, as the decisions of some of the most eminent jurists in the state had been to the effect that the court of chancery did not possess the power to send men to jail for contempt, unless they refused to pay their fines.

The Decision.

"The appellants were adjudged guilty of contempt, they were fined and sentenced to imprisonment for a period of sixty days, by the court of chancery, for wilfully violating the restraining order of that court. The appeal was dismissed upon the ground that the proceedings were punitive in their character, taken solely for the purpose of vindicating the authority and dignity of the court, and were, consequently, not reviewable.

"A rehearing of the matter is now asked for, because, it is said that court of chancery was without power to make the order appealed from, so far as it sentences the appellants to a term of imprisonment.

This contention of the appellants is rested upon Sec. 103 of the chancery act (Gen. Stat., p. 3,892), which enacts, That, to enforce obedience to the process, rules and orders of the court of chancery, where any person shall be in contempt according to the law, practice or course of the said court, he shall for every such contempt, and before he be released or discharged from the same, pay to the clerk in chancery, for the use of this state, a sum not exceeding $50, as a fine for the said contempt; and the said person being in court, upon process of contempt or otherwise, shall stand committed and remain in close custody, until the said process rule shall be obeyed and performed, and until the fine so imposed for such contempt, with the costs, be fully paid.

"This provision was enacted by the legislature June 13, 1799, (Pat. laws, p. 434), and has ever since been upon the statute books. The argument is that, by this legislation, the power which theretofore rested in the court of chancery of punishing for contumacious conduct with respect to its authority or dignity, has been abridged, and that the only punishment which, since that enactment, the court has power to inflict for such contempt is a fine of $50.

"Whether or not, prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1844, the powers of the court of chancery were subject to be abridged by the authority of the legislature, it is not necessary, for the purpose of this case, to decide. Acker vs. Taylor, 3 Halst., 306; S. C. 4 Halst., 69, are authorities in favor of the existence of such power in the legislature. Assuming the power to have existed, we do not think the statute has the scope contended for by counsel for the appellants. The proceeding for contempt is of two kinds: First, purely for the purpose of punishing the contemnor; and second, as a method of affording relief inter partes. (Dodd vs. Una, 13 Stewart, p. 714.)

"The first clause of the statute declares that the purpose of its enactment is 'to enforce obedience to the process, rules and orders of the court, or, in other words, to regulate the procedure when pursued as a method of relief inter partes. This declamatory statement excludes the idea that it was the legislative intent, by this enactment, to curtail or interfere in any way with the power, which had heretofor inhered in the court, of punishing contemptuous conduct in its presence, or with respect to its authority or dignity. The last clause of the statute, which provides that a person committed for contempt shall 'remain in close custody until the said process, rule or order shall be obeyed and performed,' makes it manifest that legislation is limited in its application to proceedings of the second kind only, and does not embrace those which are purely punitive in character.

"The application for a rehearing shall be denied."

Big Contract in Lumber.

Marinette, Wis., April 1.—A transaction in 300,000,000 feet of standing white pine for $3,000,000 has just been closed.

Lunch All Day. Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Time
CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM
Christian Kohlenberg, Prop.
Fine Wines, Liqnors and Cigars
Northwest Corner
Thirtieth and Washington Sts.
MARION, IND.

……NEWS FROM……

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

Small Industrial Villages.

The great prophet of the middle class, Prince Kropotkin, derived huge satisfaction from the growth of small industrial villages in Europe. To him they were proof of the decentralization of industry and the revival of an economic condition in which industry and agriculture are again re-united. In this country, owing to the absence of feudalistic conditions we have never had small industrial villages quite like those described by Kropotkin. The development of industry has been so sudden as to make the line of demarcation between industry and agriculture most pronounced, so much so, that the country has been arrayed against the city, with the result that it was denounced as a menace to the nation and the source of all evil. Any one dreaming of the reunion of industry and agriculture in this country is, consequently, likely to be dubbed a utopian of the craziest kind. To-day many American industrial villages no longer go through the processes of growth and evolution. It is becoming customary for large corporations to plan and erect such villages complete in every respect, and in many instances, upon advanced technological and economic lines. How often do we read nowadays, that such and such an iron corporation has decided to build an industrial town, with an improved plant, "modern" dwellings for its employees, libraries, schools, theatres and even churches? How often do we read that such and such a shoe or other manufacturer is going to do the same?

There is only one section of this country in which villages, in some respects like those described by Kropokin exists, and that is in the South. There, owing to the comparatively recent development of capitalism, the industrialist is also part farmer, in many cases he is a farmer, who, together with his wife and children, has entered the mill and the factory for the purpose of acquiring the means wherewith to pay off his farm's indebtedness. His ideals are agricultural and his efforts are bent to their realization by way of the farm.

Time, however, is likely to change all this. As the South becomes more industrial its wage workers will become less agricultural. The exhausting specialization of factory life will make farming, even when carried on as a by-occupation, impossible. The constant importation, aided by the enforced migration, of the surplus workers of the older industrial towns and cities, will soon create a distinctively industrial population with interests wholly proletarian and nubucolic. In fact, these forces are already beginning to show themselves in the strikes of the textile workers and the extremely rapid growth of small towns and cities in the South. The Census Bureau recently issued a report on the tendency toward the growth of cities in which it was shown that in cities of 25,000 and over, the north shows an increase of population for the decade of 1890-1900 of 42.2 per cent., and the south one of 31 per cent., while the United States as a whole shows a gain of 41 per cent. In places of from 8,000 to 25,000, however, the north shows a gain of 22.7 per cent., and the south one of 26 per cent., while the United States as a whole shows a gain of 23.1 per cent. Again, in places of from 4,000 to 8,000, the north shows an increase of only 27.6 per cent., while the south exhibits a gain of 87.3 per cent., and the ratio of the United States as a whole is only 36.7 per cent.

This drift toward the cities in the south lends small comfort to Kropotkin's theory that the creation of small industrial villages is the beginning of decentralization. It is in fact the beginning of concentration. Especially is this so, in view of the further fact that many of the industrial towns of the south are really corporation towns, that is, they are completely dominated and controlled by corporations. In many of them this control extends to the barest necessities of life, as the company store, that relic of the more advanced capitalist exploitation of the north, flourishes there. The abnormal growth of the small towns and cities of the south will continue with the growth of southern industry. With this growth will come that differentiation of occupations and classes which is the characteristic of large cities.

DEAR BEEF.

Chicago Prices Much Above the Average for Twenty-five Years.

Chicago, March 31.—Cattle are selling at the highest prices in twenty-five years with but one exception. In the past four weeks the top price paid here for beef cattle is $7.40. This is $1.15 per 100 pounds higher than March last year, and compares with $4.75 in March, 1896. In March, 1892, the top price was $7.65. The average for the month is $1.50 above that for the last twenty-five years. In January carloads sold at $7.75. Hogs sold at $7 Saturday, the top price since last September, when they were up to $7.20 for a day or two. They have not been so high since 1893, when they brought $8.75.

The average for the first three months in that year was $7.85, and for the same period this year $6.25, the latter being the highest three months' average in nine years.

The consumption of meats has caught up with the production. Advances have been gradual and not attracted much especial attention. The high price of corn has been a factor in making higher prics for beef and hog products, and it is expected to continue a factor.

R. R. Telegraphers Organizing.

New Rochelle, April 1.—The telegraph operators, including the towermen, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, who are on duty between New Haven and New York, held a meeting here yesterday and arranged the preliminaries for the organization of a council of the Railway Telegraphers' Association. T. A. Pearson, of Cincinnati, an organizer of that body, was present.

Trades' & Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 A. M., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Saturday at 8 P. M., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 P. M., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 P. M., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets scond Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fouth Sunday of month at 10 o'clock A. M., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sunday of month, at St. Louis Hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 P. M., 107½ North Main street. PEOPLE agent, L. C. Holler, 205½ South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 P. M., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue. Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturday, 8 P. M., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Public educational meetings held by Section Chicago, S. L.P., every Sunday, 3 p.m., at Madison sts. Opera House bldg., 83 E. Madison st. Able speakers will address the meetings on most important subjects. Every comrade, sympathizer and reader of THE PEOPLE should attend; bring your friends. Questions invited; free discussion. Admission free. M. C. Hiltner, Organizer.

Socialist Republic the Hope of the World.

To-day, whichever way the proletarian may turn, he finds awaiting him the same proletarian conditions of life and of toil. Those conditions pervade society more and more; in all countries the bulk of the population has sunk to the level of the proletariat; to the individual proletarian all prospect has vanished of ever being able, by his own efforts, to pull himself out of the quagmire into which the present system of production has pushed him. The forecast of James Madison, made sixty-five years ago, that owing to our competitive social system, the bulk of our people would ere long have lost, not only all property, but even the hope of the prospect of acquiring any, has been verified to the letter.

The individual proletarian can accomplish his own redemption only with the redemption of his whole class. That consummation cannot, however, be reached without the collective ownership by the people of their instruments of production, namely, by the Socialist Republic.

At every previous social revolution, or be it evolution, class superseded class. Thus the theocratic class superseded the patriarchic; the feudal superseded the theocratic; and, in our own days the capitalist superseded the feudal. In each instance a class below upset the class above, emancipated itself by subjugating others, and introduced a new form of human exploitation.

To rear, on the contrary, the Socialist Republic; to abolish all class antagonisms by abolishing the last of the systems of human exploitation; to redeem itself, and, alone, of all classes in the social evolution of the human species, to accomplish its own redemption together with that of the whole, not at the expense of any portion of mankind—that is the historic mission of the Proletariat: that is the noble aim that swells with pride the breast, and sweetens the present bitterness of the lot of every Proletarian who is conscious of his class distinction and the obligation it imposes upon him.

Compromise Offered Puddlers.

Lebanon, Pa., April 1.—The American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company has advanced puddlers' wages 25 cents a ton. The demand was for 50 cents a ton, and the partial advance may be rejected.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34.191

> The human race is gradually learning the simple lesson, that the people as a whole are wiser for the public good and the public prosperity, than any privileged class of men, however refined and cultivated, have ever been, or, by any possibility, can ever become.
>
> LEWIS H. MORGAN.
> "Ancient Society."

VOL. XII.

With this issue begins the twelfth year of THE PEOPLE.

Since THE PEOPLE was started, many storms raged against it, it has buffeted and weathered them all.

The flag of the S. L. P. nailed to the mast head, floats as defiantly as ever, and the compass of class consciousness shows the head of the staunch and tried craft pointing true to the Socialist Republic.

REFORMATORY BATHS.

It is a great pity that at the recent public meeting, held in the Bronx on "Public Baths," the whole city could not be present; it is a great pity that the meeting could not be phonographically connected with the rest of the country, at least with as many of the population as take a "reform" interest in the improvement of the condition of the people. Had that been done there would be, or might be a good many wiser tho' sadder people floating around on the waters of reform.

The reformer has no patience with the Socialist Labor Party man. The S. L. P. wants all or none, says the reformer; and he proceeds to lecture the Party on human nature, on the wisdom of getting a little, then a little more, and so forth. This was his tune during the late Low campaign. Socialism is good, but the people must be healthy, first; to make them healthy they must bathe; to bathe they must have baths. The Low administration will establish free baths. That will be a step towards Socialism. On these strings the song was sung. Low was elected, and free baths, THREE of them were provided for the Bronx. This was the occasion for the said meeting.

Smiling with the happy smile of credulous infancy the local reformers gathered at the meeting. But they were not alone. Others also foregathered there. Not a few were physicians. The meeting started. With figures and facts, unquestioned and unquestionable, it was shown that EIGHTEEN free baths would be none too many for that Borough. It was, as a result shown, that three baths was as good as none. With a population, needing baths badly, growing rapidly, only three free baths was shown to be a mockery. It was shown that the result would not be 1-6 more cleanliness, but, in the very nature of the thing, it would be like drops of water in a conflagration. Needless to say, the reformers looked silly.

Pity, great pity that their silly looks and remarks were virtually wasted. So few had the benefit of them. If say, only a million people could have seen the sight and heard the sound, the country would surely be saved many a sad experience and many a year of floundering about in the wilderness.

ANTI-RUNNING AMUCK LEGISLATION.

The Federal Senate has passed an Anti-Anarchy bill. This bill takes front rank among legislative idiocies. It is not a wicked bill, it is not a class law bill, it is not a steal bill, it is simply an idiotic bill. Who but idiots would legislate to abolish hail, or snow, or blizzards? None but idiots would go through the performance. The performance would fall so entirely within the province of Idiocy because it takes an idiot to ignore the sources of such visitations, and then, proceeding from such ignorance, to render itself ridiculous by the attempt to punish them. This is the nature of the Anti-Anarchist bill just passed in the Senate. It is actually an Anti-Running Amuck bill.

Whatever the sociologic or economic tenets may be of Anarchy, that particular brand of Anarchy that the Senate has tried to legislate against, Homicidal Anarchy, has a certain well defined characteristic. Homicidal Anarchy is a phenomenon, that has of late furnished so many specimens, that its characteristic is an established fact. There is no instance on record that forms an exception to the rule. The Homicidal Anarchist has regularly forfeited his life. Wherever any such "Anarchist manifestation" has been left unrounded up with the execution of the perpetrator, the manifestation was bogus. It was the deed of a non-Anarchist, who simply sought to make capital for himself. In such cases no lives are ever "taken along." The deed is always cautiously performed when there is nobody around; the doer, of course, goes free. Only last week there was an illustration of this. A clerical member of the Belgian Parliament caused a dynamite detonation in his own house,—and nobody was hurt, of course, and nobody will be punished, he and his in the meantime are raising the cry of "Anarchy" for all it is worth. Leaving aside such "Anarchist attempts upon life, law and order," which by their very peculiarity take them from the category of Homicidal Anarchy, the well established characteristic of Homicidal Anarchy is the despair of life on the part of the Anarchist in question; his readiness to forfeit his life; and his determination to "take along" with him as many other lives as he can, one other at the very least. The thing is well known among the Malays in the Far East. They call it "Running Amuck." The Malay, seized with the fit, rushes naked but armed among the crowd: does all the execution he can, and is finally stricken down.

Legislative idiocy has reached its acme when it provides "punishment" for such men. The Malay never sank to such a pathetic depth; the Federal Senate has.

PEACE IN WARSAW.

At the recent convention of the anthracite miners certain express demands were formulated against the employers, and a speedy strike was threatened in the event of a refusal. The only postponement contemplated was in the event of a conference which the operators had refused to join in. The strike is now off for a full month, which is the same as saying that it is off for good, or that, if at all declared, the employers will have had ample time to make preparations that will insure its speedy collapse. What is it that happened in between the decision of the convention and the decision to "lay off?" Something must have happened. And something did. And what was that something?

That something was the same thing that scuttled the Boston Teamsters strike, the same thing that immediately after scuttled all the chances of the paper workers strike for improved conditions. That something was the Civic Federation, the "Industrial Peace," the Conciliation and Arbitration body of which Hanna is President, and which, even so, could do little were not such birds of evil omen to Labor as Vice-President Gompers enrolled among its officers. Again the electric spark of the class instincts of the workers was led into the ground, and again—how else could it be?—the feat was accomplished through the instrumentality of the men whom, in its blind superstition, the rank and file looked upon as representatives of the interests of the Working Class.

There will be peace, there will be harmony, there will be quiet; but the peace, the harmony, the quiet will partake esentially of the qualities of the article such as it has become known through the expression "Peace in Warsaw,"—a peace brought on by an iron hand of despotism, that made death its only alternative.

In the midst of all this, and by the very reason of all this, the question is rising, What is the means by which this modern "Peace in Warsaw" is being enforced. The old article was enforced by visible and tangible guns and bayonets. What is it that enforces the modern article? Surely neither the teamsters, nor the garment workers, nor the paper workers nor yet the coal miners imagine now, or will later on, that their condition has been improved? What promises are these masses hushed into silence with, or what threats are they being cowed by?. The feature of Warsaw Peaces" is that they are subject to explosions. The present "Industrial Peace" Commission is laying up material for a tremendous explosion.

CECIL RHODES.

If, as reported, the vast fortune of Cecil Rhodes is to be devoted to the organization of a tremendous educational system to instil into the minds of all members of the British Empire the idea of imperialism, there will be accomplished, out of the wreck of Cecil Rhodes' aspirations, at least a portion of the great work to which he set himself.

Cecil Rhodes was undoubtedly the most massive capitalistic mind of the last century. He saw the growth of his own empire. He saw and appreciated the material basis of that growth. He was rich, he desired further wealth, and, always with an eye upon his own promotion, with vistas of Vice-royalty rising before him, he forwarded the stupendous plan of a greater and increasingly greater British Empire. Rhodes dreamed of making the whole of South Africa a colony of that one little island in the North Sea. He dreamed of uniting it firmly into a vast reserve from which men and money should flow to make England richer and more powerful—with Cecil Rhodes, or the Rhodes dynasty as a modern Warwick.

Accordingly, Cecil Rhodes was the typical imperialist; and he stuck consistently to his ideal. When he practically involved his own nation in a war that has cost millions of money and tens of thousands of men, he saw and felt but one thing, and that was that the realization of his aspirations was prevented by the existence of the Transvaal (so-called) Republic. This Republic stood in his way. Rhodes bent all his energies to crush it.

Perhaps the Republic is crushed; perhaps it is not. Relatively and absolutely, the Transvaal is to-day stronger than the remnant of the Netherlands that continued to withstand the Spanish empire in 1572 and finally wrested its independence. But whether the Republic is crushed or not, and even in sight of the manifest failure of the bulk of Rhodes' stupendous plans, now that grief and disappointment prematurely carried him off, his money is to be used to inculcate and realize the schemes on which he spent his life.

The lives of Kaffirs, Boers, Englishmen; the lives of untold thousands and hundreds of thousands go to cement the plan—but it is all empire building.

NOT STRAWS BUT BEAMS.

If straws will tell the direction of a stream, what will not beams? What "Industrial Peace" means, what "harmonious relations between Capital and Labor stands for in the Civic Federation, and what is the nature of the "settlements" contemplated by that body has received fresh and emphatic answer in the paper workers industry.

For several months there was friction between the paper workers and the paper mills. The mills had been running six days continuously in two shifts, or "tours," of twelve hours each. The men objected to the system; its effect was to deprive them alternately of their Sunday. They demanded a system under which the mills should shut down from 6 p. m. on Saturday to 7 a. m. Monday. The mills proposed a number of changes, but as none of these wholly excluded Sunday work, the men rejected all proposals, and held out upon their own lines. The issue, accordingly, was, Shall the men all enjoy their Sundays? The men said, Yes; the mills said, No. A dead lock ensued; a strike became imminent, affecting about 50,000 men employed in twenty or thirty of the leading mills. At that juncture the Civic Federation stepped in. It was to avert a strike; it did avert the strike; it was to effect a settlement: it did effect a settlement. And what was that? The men are to go on to work under the old system until May 1st; after that, well, after that, negotiations would be resumed. In other words, the settlement was a complete victory for the employer, —just as in all the previous "settlements" made by the Civic Federation. Just as in all the previous settlements made by that body, the capitalist comes off on top; screened by the presence of the "Labor Leaders" on the Committee, the capitalists succeed in what, without such aid, it were hard for them to accomplish: they narcotize the workers and dupe the rank and file.

"Harmonious relations" between Capital and Labor, as understood by the capitalist class, stands for the "harmonious relations" that exist between the lamb and the lion with the former inside of the latter's belly. And the placing of such birds of evil omen as the Gomperses, the Whites (alias Korkowinski), the Sargents, the Lynches, etc., etc., by the capitalists, on the "Industrial Peace Commission, is intended only to oil the process of swallowing the workingman.

IS IT A MERE COINCIDENCE?

The article, recently published in these columns on the "Wages in the shoe Industry," present in the cold figures of the Census bulletin a gruesome picture of the condition of the shoeworkers. With an increase, since 1890, of over 18 per cent in the value of the product, of nearly 7 per cent in the number of shoeworkers, and of nearly five times as large an increase in the volume of the product and its value as in the number of the workers, the figures reveal an absolute DECREASE OF 2.5 PER CENT OF WAGES. The figures thus throw on the canvas a picture of sharp decline in individual earnings, and the sharp increase in individual exploitation.

Is it a mere coincidence that such a sharp change, for the worse to the workers, for the better to the employers, falls in with the birth, rise and ascendency among the shoeworkers of the Tobin-Eaton Union, officially known as the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union? Is it a mere coincidence that such a sharp change falls in with the period during which the Tobin-Eaton Union held the presidency among the shoeworkers? Is it a mere coincidence that such a sharp change falls in with the Tobin-Eaton system of "taking the men in the shop as they are found," leaving "all questions of wages for future consideration and granting the Union Label to the employer" the moment his employees have been "Unionized"? Is it a mere coincidence that such a change to the shoeworkers falls in with the Tobin-Eaton system that guarantees to the employer immunity from strikes and furnishes him the "Union Label" means of advertisement in exchange for his compelling his employees to chip in towards the support of Tobin-Eaton? In fine, is it a mere coincidence the increased exploitation of the whole Working Class, as revealed, however unwillingly, by the Census bulletin, falls in with the period of decided ascendency by Gompers' A. F. of L., and has reached a point when the grim joke has become current: "When the workingman has reached 45 years, take him out and shoot him: he is too worn out to be of any further use, and too poor to keep himself"?

All this is certainly no mere coincidence. The Capitalist Class and its politicians know what they are about when they accept the pure and simple labor leader to their banquets, when they share with him some of their political offices, when, in short, they take him into their service.

Electric trains are now running on Third avenue. Half of the men on the "L" engines are doomed, but the other half "can go into some profession that is not so crowded"—Such, for instance, as the cotton mills, where those already in, work nearly 7 months a year.

Mr. Stillman of Jersey is now confronted by five women who thought they were his wife, but who find that they are only part of it. In these days of large operations it is only natural that a man should be commended for falling in line, but Mr. Stillman has not only not been commended, but has actually been severely blamed. Here was a man who was wedded to his art, and whose art was marrying. He does his best, and receives no applause. He would be justified in withdrawing, and refusing to give the world any more evidence of what "a man can do with pluck and determination."

The new land bill presented in the House of Commons, is not satisfactory to the Irish members. Why should it be, when their living depends on the introduction of unsatisfactory bills, so that they will have a chance to talk?

Russian students are being exiled for organizing workingmen and teaching them to stand up for their rights in opposition to the Czar's favorite, Zubatow. The latter's police-regulated, organized, and inspected, "law-abiding" unions, which try to compete in vileness with the American pure and simple article, are not joined by all the Russian workingmen, and it is among them that the students find their field for education.

North Carolina has decided that those who do not pay their poll tax by the first of May cannot vote. This will disfranchise about 40,000 whites, and was only decided upon because of the fact that the wage working class is proportionally increasing and its vote will soon be as "dangerous" as the negro vote.

The St. Louis Traction Company has issued a notice that hereafter no men now employed will be discharged for old age, but will be put at light work, where they will receive the pay they formerly received as motormen, conductors, inspectors, etc. No age limit is yet set, but the superintendent says that the move is made now so that the men will take more interest in their work. He is convinced that they will if they are certain that at the age of eighty or so they will be given light work at the pay they received when they were young men. The order, taking it all in all, is a heart-sickening piece of flippancy. There is scarcely a man on the road who is within twenty years of the ordinary retirement age, and consequently the whole force receives a promise that will not need to be kept for twenty years, and a jolly that means money to the company every day from now on.

President Mark Hanna has not yet done full justice to his Civic Federation. It is simply a performer of miracles. It touches the button of the capitalist press that it controls, and low and behold, reports are produced of wide-spread contentment among the workingmen whose expectations of improved conditions it has "settled."

Consul William Thomas Fee, writing from Bombay, urges enterprising Americans to look to India, particularly the large cities of India, as a good field for the establishment of department stores. The ordinary method of dealing through agents is not a success. What is needed is a well ordered, well regulated, thoroughly equipped, modern department store that will allow purchasers wide latitude in the selection of goods, that will sell for cash, and that will reduce expenses to a minimum. This last is the most important point of all, and shows wherein the real strength of the department store lies. The trade establishments now in India are, of necessity, limited in the extent of magnitude in sales, and so charge high prices. An establishment which unites various goods under one roof, that exploits the clerical force for every ounce of energy it possesses, will have a measureless advantage over all others. The "Americanization of the world" is only a new and intenser way of "taking it out of the hands."

Political and Economic.

The St. Louis "Labor," an organ of the Multi-Coca party, and edited by Mr. Ballard Dunn, furnishes the latest edition of the "Dunn-ciad." It declares that "the industrial movement, the daily battle of the shop, will remain non-partisan, until the Socialist movement has triumphed." Now, it so happens that the over-whelming majority of the people are engaged in the "daily battle in the shop." From which fact, coupled with the above quotation from the Dunn-ciad it follows that the Socialist movement is to triumph through an invasion from without. If the overwhelming majority of the people of the country, engaged in "the daily battle in the shop" are to continue non-partisan (Republican and Democratic, gold standard and silver standard, protectionist and free traders, single taxers and multi-taxers, etc., etc., etc., that is, given to capitalist politics) it follows that Socialism could never rise from the masses, but will have to descend—from the Dunnces.

The ridiculous European outcry against the "American Invasion" continues to be the subject of numerous European articles. It reminds one of the similar outcry that went up from Liverpool shippers and merchants against American independence during the Revolution. The Liverpool shippers and merchants lived to see their error. The independence of the American colonies did not, as was feared, destroy the business of the British capitalists. On the contrary, it extended its scope. American capitalists joined their British fellows in the exploitation of the workers of both countries. What the Britons could not do single-handed they accomplished with American aid. To-day vast portions of wealth comfortably wrung from the American workingmen fall like manna upon the British ruling class, and they are happy.

And so will it turn out with the modern European capitalists who are trembling at the prospect of an "American Invasion." The day will come when they will discover that through the invasion they simply became partners in an international workshop where their power to exploit the working class, and the number of their exploitees will have been multiplied many times.

The only ones that have a right to raise the cry against the American Invasion are the European workingmen. With the fakir-ridden American workingmen to set the pace for all, the European proletariat may well look forward with dread to the time when in Europe too, the grim joke will become current: "When the worker has reached his 45th year take him out and shoot him; he is too used up to be of any use and too poor to keep himself."

The Yellow "Journal" will soon have to change its name into the "Bloody Journal." It says that if the Passion Play is performed in the city, the actors or managers "would be mobbed and they would deserve to be mobbed." It is about ten months ago when a series of articles that spoke of bullets "speeding to lay McKinley on his bier," were held up to the "Journal" out of its own columns, and the paper quaked in its slippers at the popular indignation of the time, McKinley having been killed. Maybe the "Journal" considers that its life will not be properly rounded until it is given a dose of Herr Most, for articles that are direct incitings to assassination. Mobbing hardly if ever passes without killing.

"The Patriot," of Bundaberg, Queensland, shows the attitude of the Australian workingman towards black, yellow and brown labor. England recently formed an offensive and a defensive alliance with Japan, and the Australians look upon this as giving the Japs free entry into all colonies of England. This is resented, as the only issue in any of the late Australian elections has been the exclusion of Asiatic laborers. According to "The Patriot," the Japs are just as undersirable as the Kanakas, as they are equally cheap as workers, equally prone to vice, and, worst of all, they have a habit of speedily acquiring any business that suits their fancy. "The Patriot" bears a strong likeness to our own "labor" papers, and to a blatant, negro-burning southern paper. It combines the two into a bilious and unwholesome mixture that is as bad as American pure and simple trades unions can exhibit. But aside from the merely local aspects of it, the especial indignation is because of the fact that the Kanakas and Japs do most harm when they engage in business and drive white men out, shows that there, as here, the inspiration of the pure and simple trades unions and of the "labor" paper is to be found in the middle class.

"The Sun" very politely, but very decidedly, calls Mayor Low a liar. It says:—"The Mayor has already reported that the enforcement of the excise law is on a par with the enforcement of other laws, when everyone knows to the contrary." The same "Sun" which now gives the lie openly, is the one that tooted vigorously for Low and "reform" last municipal campaign. What has Low, or the local administration, refused to give to the new-found "friend of labor"? Was it advertising, inside advantages in the race for police and municipal news, the disposal of a few jobs to understrappers, or a simple, highly culchawed sunb? It was one of these, and it stung. The "Sun" very seldom, calls anyone but a workingman a liar, and he is such by nature of financial inabilities to appreciate the high social tone of "The Sun."

A LOOK BEHIND THE SCENES.

A curious transformation scene has been seen of late in the West. The old saw that politics makes strange bedfellows, still seems to hold good. Trust and erstwhile Trust-smashers, silver-bugs and gold-bugs, capitalists and would-be capitalists,—all are just now joining hands to protect the latest of our industries: the manufacture of beet-root sugar. What the sage, who invented the old saw, failed to perceive, however, is that politics is but the outgrowth of economic conditions; and that sentiment, be it ever so strong, falls to the ground when material interests are menaced.

Who would have thought, when the Democrats were "whooping it up" for a war with Spain, in case that country should refuse to free Cuba, that a time would come when "Free Cuba" would be spoken of as a trick on the part of the Sugar Trust, to add to its territory and power, and to crush out a promising rival in the West?

That time has arrived. The friends of Cuba of a few years ago are decidedly cool in their protestations of friendship to-day, and the growth of the beet-root sugar is the cause of it.

Senator T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, upon the occasion of the Trans-Mississippi Congress at Cripple Creek, last year, was loud in his declarations that beet-root sugar must be protected; for which he was ridiculed by Congressman C. I. Long, of Kansas, and others, who asked what he meant by advocating today that which he had denounced as vigorously in the past. Had he forgotten that the Republicans had preached Protection these many years? and what did Senator Patterson mean by embracing the "mother of monopolies," after pouring upon her head all the vials of his wrath?

Surely there was a contradiction here! Surely the sage was justified in saying that politics make strange bedfellows. Free-traders and Protectionists joining hands over a sugar-beet! What in the world could have induced the villifier of the Republican Administration and Weylerism to take the viper of the past to his bosom, and cherish it?

To the lips of the Socialist the answer comes readily: MATERIAL INTERESTS.

Senator Patterson is a capitalist, and is interested in sugar-beets. Jas. Hamilton Lewis is the same. The difference between them and Republicans of the same stripe is in name only. The pocket is touched by "Justice to Cuba," and the catchwords of the past are thrown contemptuously to the winds in the rush to secure the spoils that accrue from the "protection to the infant industry." The bedfellowship is explained. It is one of brigandage, pure and simple, and the poor fool who slaves to grow sugar-beets is the pawn by which the interests of the exploiters are to be advanced.

If you had said, three short years ago, 'that in 1902 Free Silver would cut absolutely no figure in its own home; that the cry of "Cuba Libre" would die upon the lips of those who had been the loudest in shouting it, and give way to an openly expressed hatred of Cuba, and all concerning it, you would have been hooted at, if nothing worse happened, and yet—the miracle has happened and the sugar-beet did it.

How the suborned press yearns over the sugar-beet cultivator! How it bewails the misfortune that will overtake him if "justice is done to Cuba,"—excuse me, if "American interests" are sacrificed to the Sugar Trust and foreigners! The Cubans are no patriots, crushed under the heel of Spain. Indeed, the idea is growing that they may have deserved it. Be that as it may, every protestation of sympathy, every heart-throb that leaped into "ringing resolutions," has been drowned in beet-root sugar even as Clarence was drowned in a butt of Malmsey.

Here a word is due on the beet-root farmer, whose prophesied extinction at the hands of the Sugar Trust and Cuba has wrung such lamentations from the lips of Oxnard and his other capitalist friends.

To raise beets, the farmer must sign a contract that places him, blood and bones, in the hands of the owner of the factory. Unless he be an expert in the business, he must hire experts supplied by the company to attend his crops at critical periods. The expense attached to sugar-beet culture is enormous, and should the cultivator have a run of ill-luck, he is as good as gone. If he owns his land he may tide himself over the next year; and again, he may not.

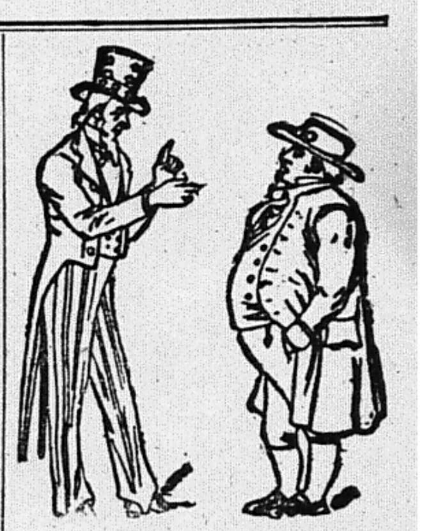
The policy of the beet-root sugar manufacturer is, however, to buy the land, or, what is equivalent to the ownership of land in Colorado, the water-right. The land is then rented to "desirable parties," and if the cultivator-owner is skinned once, the renter is skinned twice.

Sugar plants are making tremendous returns on the investments; that is notorious. Beet-root sugar is cutting in on the market of cane-sugar, and hence the fight; the desire for "justice to Cuba" on the one hand, and the "protection to American industry" on the other.

How long will it take the proletarian to discover that the prize is the exploitation of his carcass; that when the smoke has cleared away it will be found that "American industry" and "Justice to Cuba" has been used to fatten the capitalist, and him alone?

H. J. BRIMBLE.
Williamsburg, Colo.

The news reports of the campaign in favor of general suffrage in Belgium shows the paucity of imagination on the part of the capitalist newspapers. According to them a couple of dynamite explosions—which harmed nobody and apparently were intended to harm nobody—were thought to be part of the Socialist "plan of action." The utter foolishness of the idea that a Socialist should stick to the idea that the firing off of a few dynamite cartridges, or the explosion of a few toy torpedoes or fireworks, shows that the capitalist press attributed to the Socialists the same imbecility that governs the bourgeois.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—If I were you I would give up my activity in the Labor and Socialist movement.

UNCLE SAM—Why so?

B. J.—You see it takes so long to change human nature—

U. S.—How was that again?

B. J.—It is the toughest job this job of changing human nature.

U. S.—And do you imagine that is the job I have undertaken?

B. J.—Why, of course. Can you make a Socialist out of a man without first changing his nature?

U. S. takes out a field glass and looks Brother Jonathan over from head to foot; walks around him, takes an observation of his rear, his starboard and port sides; lands back in front of him, puts away his field glass, and remains contemplatively as if engaged in some deep astronomic calculation.

B. J.—What are you up to now?

U. S.—I had taken you for my old friend Jonathan. But after what you said about Socialists being engaged in changing human nature, I concluded I must have been in error about whom I had before me, and that you must be some curiosity dropped from some wild wandering planet.

B. J. — "Curiosity" ? — "Dropped" ? "Wandering"?

U. S.—Tell me. Did our Revolutionary Fathers go about "changing human nature" when they sought to cut loose from George III?

B. J.—I don't know that they did.

U. S.—Have you any recollection of what they did do?

B. J.—They tried to show up George.

U. S.—They went about, didn't they, showing that George was fleecing them, that he was seeking to intefere with their opportunities to acquire and keep wealth, and that they could do better without carrying George and his Parliament on their backs than with the load. Was not that the way they went about it?

B. J.—Guess so! 'Twas so.

U. S.—And as they proved the facts and their conclusions, they got a sufficient number on their side to rid themselves of the British burden, eh?

B. J.—They did, sure enough.

U. S.—Would you call that "changing human nature"?

B. J.—No! I call that very practical work, sure to be successful.

U. S.—Now, then, similarly, at all points is the work of the modern militant Socialist. He leaves human nature alone. Nay, he uses it. So far from trying to change it, he builds upon and turns it to advantage.

B. J.—Why, that is new to me.

U. S.—I am speaking of the sane Socialists, not of the moon-calves who call themselves Socialists. The S. L. P. knows that it is human nature to hate being swindled; that it is human nature to try and get rid of animals that feed on the human body. Accordingly, the agitators for Socialism try to prove to the working class that wealth must be the product of labor—

B. J.—Of course, it is—

U. S.—And that it can't proceed from idleness, that the capitalist class is a class of idlers; that it produces nothing; that seeing it has all the wealth in its hands, it must have sponged, and must be sponging it from the workers—

B. J.—There's no flies on that reasoning.

U. S.—That the workers can do better without carrying the capitalist barnacles on their backs, than with that load; and that to throw off the useless and mischievous capitalist parasites the workers must organize a political party; and, seeing that they are 100 to every 1 capitalist, vote the capitalists down and out, take possession of the government and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

B. J.—That is quite sensible.

U. S.—Do you call that trying to change human nature?

B. J.—No; not that.

U. S.—Do you think it requires a change of human nature to discover that a bed-bug is living upon you and to smash it?

B. J.—Can't say I do.

U. S.—This being thus you were off, as completely as if you had burnt a hole in your shirt to imagine that Socialists are seeking to change human nature, and that that being a difficult task, Socialist propaganda is difficult. Socialist propaganda is the easiest thing whenever you get the ear of the workers. Hence it comes that the fakirs try to intercept the Socialists, and hence it comes that the fanatics and reformers, who are always criticising Socialist methods fail.

Class-Conscious Workmen Are:

BY W. J. MARTIN.

Conscious that our class is robbed by laws
we never made;
Conscious of our class against the ruling
class arrayed;
Conscious we have masters and cannot
ourselves employ;
Conscious of producing what our class can
ne'er enjoy;
Conscious we must have new aims, to
nobler things aspire;
Conscious of despising what our masters
most desire;
Conscious we must make new laws our
products to obtain;
Conscious we have naught to lose and all
the world to gain.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.]

XXI.

I wish to add my views to the S. T. & L. A. discussion:

QUESTION ONE.—The attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of economic organization should be, "Proletarians of all countries unite," both economically and politically, for the following reasons.

1. Because it fosters that class spirit which is necessary to pave the way for the class solidarity of the working class. It may be a slow process, but the final aim is worth the labor.

2. It is easier to discover the advancement made among the average workingman relative to the economic question as he makes his wishes known through an organized decision than it would be if he were unorganized. Let a man have ever so progressive ideas and if he holds them forth to be dissected by public opinion he is merely passed over as a crank at the most. But if he has an organization back of him which he has previously impressed with his ideas, then his ideas becoming the property of the organization, they will receive proper recognition by the public. The socialist can then use the collective expression of idea as an illustration either to criticize it as an economic fallacy, or to commend it for further adoption as the case may be.

3. Economic organization should be encouraged because it is only in that way that the wage workers can wrest concessions from the individual capitalists and also from the capitalist class as a whole. Despite the fact that there are thousands upon thousands of unemployed who are ever ready to take a dissatisfied wage-worker's job, it still remains a fact that the wage-workers can gain small concessions when they are organized which would be impossible if they stand isolated. Because, standing isolated if they make their complaints known to the boss they are told, "If you don't like it you can quit." Whereas if organized, and one man's complaint becomes the property of a shop or trade before he sends the whole crowd home and cuts off the source of profits when trade is brisk. There is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that economic organizations, however wrong and lacking they may be as to final results from a socialist standpoint, THEY HAVE BEEN BENEFICIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

4. The wage-workers gaining small concessions in this way, it will have a tendency to brace up their spirits. They will look upon life in an optimistic way and will begin to think that there is some hope yet. The socialist can get such people to listen to him. But when a man once gets pessimistic and thinks the country is gone to Hades, it will be hard to talk to him. He will have gathered too much bitter experience and is likely to let you know that he knows it all.

QUESTION TWO.—The present attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple trade unions is open hostility (on paper). Whereas in fact the opinions of the membership of the S. L. P. on this question may be divided into three groups. Namely: One group which is in open hostility to pure and simpledom for its fake tactics and the corruption of its leaders but still believe economic organization is necessary, who have given up all hope of reforming or abolishing the evils which follow in its wake as a waste of time and energy. Another group which believes in utilizing the material already at hand in the pure and simple organizations and trying in every possible way to make bona-fide labor organizations out of them. While the third and last group consists of people who have never given the economic question a very serious thought and discard economic organizations altogether, who are more enthusiastic than revolutionists in spirit. This last group may be termed the "Intellectuals" of the S. L. P.

QUESTION THREE.—The attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations should be, "Bore from within while you are compelled to remain in." But always let the S. L. P. members remember that they ARE S. L. P. men, and not let themselves be used as cats'-paws or as "His Man Friday."

QUESTION FOUR.—The S. L. P. needs an economic organization to expose the false economic teachings of the pure and simple unions. It needs a weapon for this purpose that is composed of units whose collective opinion reflects the principles and tactics of the fighting S. L. P. But that means something more than the S. T. & L. A., as it is composed to-day, with one or two good staunch men in each local doing their utmost to make a fighting union out of it, and the rest of the membership composed of individuals who carry an S T. & L. A. dues card because the dues are not quite so high as in the pure and simple unions, and who vote the capitalist ticket on election day the same as the rank and file of the pure and simple organizations.

QUESTION FIVE—The connection of the S. T. & L. A. with the S. L. P. is without influence either way. Not until the membership of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. realize that it (the S. T. & L. A.) was organized as the economic wing of the Socialist movement in this country which has for its object the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth in the place of Capitalism, and not merely for the sake of the few cents less dues they have to pay will it strengthen the S. L. P.

HENRY ULBRICHT.

Saginaw, Mich.

[There have been also received a letter from Francis Henry, Sherodsville, O.; A. H. Spencer, Spokane, Wash.; and Con. Burgholz, Newark, N. J. These letters are ruled out: they are essays on the subject in a general way, and not responsive to the five Curran Questions. —Ed THE PEOPLE.]

Broad Grins Worn in New Haven.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—Excuse us while we laugh. We've been laughing about ten days now, and every day our smiles broaden, until, if we do not stop soon, we will wear expressions similar to the spot where the Amazon empties into the South Atlantic.

In the "Worker of the Workers," dated March 9th, on the front page is an article headed "Campaign Opened in New Haven," which starts off thusly:

"The largest and best attended city convention ever held by Socialists of New Haven met at Aurora Hall last Saturday evening."

Well, the caterpillars did have a so-called convention, and probably, in their efforts to outdo their National Quorum, can be found the reason for their curious antics in nominating the following for offices:

Town Clerk, Jos Bearhalter;

Registrar of Voters, Julius Paecht;

Registrar of Vital Statistics, Arthur B. Cornelius;

Grand Jurors, Charles Volmer, Albert Somers, John Senberg, when there is no election for these offices next election day, April 15th!!!!

The only offices to be filled are three Selectmen, three Constables, four Aldermen at Large and one Alderman in each of the odd-numbered wards.

Further on the article says: "Comrade Bearhalter addressed the convention, referring to the middle class movement for public ownership of the waterworks and the effort that is being made by old party politicians in the Trades Council to draw the trade unions into a so-called Union Labor Party.

Excuse us while we gurgle once more.

Bearhalter as a Socialist is a wonder. He can find, stand on, and slide off, more sides of any question than any one we know of at present. He is credited with meaning what he says; but if any one can tell what he means at any time, they can call on us for a quart of red onions.

We told you in our last squib about the Single Taxers getting after the New Haven Water Company in the matter of the new contract. Well, they are possibly the people in the Trades Council that Bearhalter was wearing his wheels about, but we don't see where he has any kick coming. The Trades Council worked hand in glove with the Single Taxers; and in the various meetings where the citizens could speak their little piece, Bearhalter had a speaking part. He and Leftstedt and Volmer (all Kangs) are delegates from the Cigarmakers' Union, and when one of the members of the Cigarmakers at their regular meeting called the turn on the Trades Council for backing up the Single Taxers. Bearhalter defended the president of the same and also the organization and their work. (How is that for a Socialist?)

Now have a laugh with us. The Single Taxers have a little sheet published weekly called "Our Plain Duty." The editor is named Henry Vail. This Vail was not long ago a member of the Kangs, and while a member, he did not vote a straight party ticket. On the street one day he met the noted W. E. White (Kang), and told him the above fact. White said, "Mr. Vail, do you know you can be censured for that?" "Is that so?" said Vail. "Well, scratch my name from the membership roll. I like to have my own opinions on how I shall vote." Now, after the Kang leaders have been using their stilts in the effort to support the Single Taxers in their middle class, etc., the "Plain Duty" on March 15th, under the heading "A Third Party," has this to say of them:

"There is no use in looking for aid to the Socialist Party." And lower down it says to the Trades Council: "You have been advised to vote the Socialist ticket. Do not waste your ammunition. If you had the best ticket in town no Socialist would vote for a man on it, but vote their own helplessly."

Oh Kangaroo, oh Kangaroo, Vail didn't do a thing to you! But as far as the last clause is concerned, Vail doesn't know as much as he thinks he does.

But be that as it may, don't you think the Single Taxers have done you dirt, Kangies, dear? Well, birds of a feather go mit demselves, for a while until a feast is found when there is an immediate division.

Excuse us once more.

In the New Haven "Evening Register" of this evening is an article on the coming election which would intimate that the Trades Council will not act with the Economic League and set up a ticket this spring, but that the T. C. will ENDORSE OLD PARTY POLITICIANS FAVORABLE TO LABOR? It also says that the T. C. has been asked to endorse the "Socialist Party," but HAVE REFUSED. This is truly too bad after the efforts of the Kangs to act as guardian angels to the pure and simplers. But a gleam of intelligence passed into the Trades Council for once. There will be lots of fun before election day.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

New Haven, Conn., March 21st.

California "Labor" Monkey-Shines.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—The labor fakirs and political crooks of San Jose have taken the cue from the Mark Hanna-Gompers alliance, and fell into line on the proposition of rounding up the labor vote for the benefit of the capitalist class at the next municipal election to be held in May. No better method offered itself than to use the Republican "Union Labor" Mayor of San Francisco. How was it to be done? Louis Montgomery, a henchman of the local capitalist political machine, joins the Musicians' Union, and is known as its attorney. The object of this move is better understood when it is known that Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco is also a member of the Musicians' Union, being at one time a leader in an orchestra, a fiddler. Lawyer Montgomery corresponds with Schmitz to the end that he visits San Jose and speaks "under the auspices" of organized labor of Santa Clara County, in the interests of the "Labor Anti-Boss" and "Good Government" forces. The Paganini of political fiddlers accepts. The local political labor machine appoints G. Perkins, president of the Federated, Felix Michell, W. B. Snow and the above mentioned Montgomery as the committee to arrange for the meeting. About 150 invitations are sent requesting those receiving same to act as vice presidents. The list was a prize-winner, for it included among the names the principal bankers and business men with political affiliations, all the city and county officials, politicians, bosses and their relatives, lawyers, judges, professors, including David Starr Jordan of Sanford University, preachers and priests, and with a few "labor" invitations thrown in.

The capitalist press booms the meeting, and out of curiosity to see Schmitz the Auditorium on the evening of March 7th is crowded. Louis Montgomery, the boss' henchman, officiates as chairman and introduces in turn Attorney Walter Gallagher, who "let it go" in third rate politician style. He was followed by Fire Commissioner J. C. Parry and School Director Alfred Roncovieri, Mayor Schmitz followed and then W. A. Cole, president of Carpenters' Union No. 483. All the speakers were from San Francisco. Notwithstanding the fact that most of them hold political positions, they are opposed to "excessive political activity" on the part of Trades Unions. The "strenuous" politics should and must be kept out for the sake of harmony, said W. A. Cole, who had just quoted some statesman as having defined politics as being the science of bread and meat. A few excerpts of Mayor Schmitz's address, which was typewritten and had been no doubt prepared by his political guardians, are here given: "I come to show my sympathy and interest in the cause of labor in this Garden City and to encourage it so far as it is in my power * * * I do not advocate excessive political activity, but a just participation of all good citizens in politics as essential to a clean, honest administration of public affairs. * * * Labor and capital should have a better undertanding and endeavor to meet on common ground and arbitrate their differences and order would come out of chaos and peace and confidence succeed doubt and war. * * I am not opposed to capital seeking a safe investment. * * * As Mayor of San Francisco I hope to leave a clean, honest and business like record of what a labor administration could do." After criticising the Employer's Association of San Francisco he did not wish to be understood as being antagonistic to the "Merchants' Exchange." He next turned his recitation against the political boss, whom he characterised as the tool of oppression and the sword of corruption and urged his hearers to stand shoulder to shoulder for fair play and a square government. In concluding he introduced General Smyman, the Boer leader who will address a meeting here shortly. While the speakers were fairly well received the farcical inconsistency of the thing put the audience in any mood but that of taking the politico-labor menagerie seriously. Abe Ruef, a lawyer and machine politician of San Francisco, was present. It is said that he is one of Schmitz's political guardians. After the circus a side-show in the way of a reception to "labor's" representative was held at the Vendome Hotel, a very swell hostelry. That the political manipulators of the State of California will use the Mayor of San Francisco as a politico-labor three card monte game to deceive the uninitiated among the working class is a foregone conclusion.

E. B. MERCADIER.

San Jose, Cal., March 20.

Kangaroo Logrolling With Republicans in San Francisco.

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—When rogues fall out honest folks come by their own, at least they find out. A dispute that has broken out among the Republicans and the "Union Labor" Party, has had for its most valuable result the uncovering of some more "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist" party ulcers in this city.

The dispute is as to the election returns regarding certain supervisors. This has led to a recount. The recount has shown so far a great number of "spoiled ballots," from which the Republicans have, up to the present, been the greater sufferers. The Judge, before whom the ballots were counted in Court, has volunteered some explanation of the reason why so many ballots, and of Republicans in particular, were spoiled. Among other reasons given by him are the following which I take from the "Chronicle" of the 19th of this month. These reasons tell a pretty tale on the Kangaroo "Social Democracy," alias "Socialist" party. The Judge says:

"Some ballots were thrown out for this reason: The Socialists (that is, the "Socialist" or Kangaroo party) did not nominate candidates for City Attorney and District Attorney, but the titles of those offices were printed as part of their tickets and the words 'No Nomination' were placed under each of them. Voters of the Socialist (that is, "Socialist" or Kangaroo party) ticket stamped a cross in each space, and thus put crosses after the words 'No Nomination,' rendering the ballots invalid. IT HAPPENED THAT MANY OF THE SOCIALISTS WHO COMMITTED THIS MISTAKE DID NOT VOTE FOR THEIR PARTY CANDIDATES FOR SUPERVISORS, BUT GAVE THEIR VOTES TO REPUBLICANS, AND SO THE REPUBLICAN LOSS HAS BEEN SOMEWHAT INCREASED IN THIS WAY."

And thus, these exhumed tickets, like corpses of murdered men brought to light again, betray the crime committed. The Scabby Kangaro, who dares to pollute the name of Socialism by calling himself a Socialist, turns out here in San Francisco to be a logroller with the Republican capitalist party, as he is a logroller with the Democratic party in Massachusetts and with Democratic and Republican in Hoboken.

A.

San Francisco, Cal., March 20.

The Buzz-Saw in Chicago.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—Last night there appeared an ad. in one of our local papers stating that a preacher by the name of C. Thompson would speak at the Temple of Graft, at 8 P. M., Thursday night. The writer having nothing else to do thought he would go over and listen to the Rev. During his talk the Rev. said that when at any time a movement gets dangerous to the interests of the capitalist class, why the capitalist class or its agents try to get control of it or try to smash it. After he finished speaking the writer got up and asked him if the capitalist class didn't already attempt to smash the socialist movement, and if so, should not the men who allow themselves to be used for that purpose be condemned? As soon as the writer got up, you could hear the heelers in the rear yell: "He is a De Leonite!" that is, he is a Kang hater; and the heelers know it, because the writer was one of them once. Well the preacher answered me that he thought I was right.

Then I asked if that is so why did he speak for that party of grafters, fakirs, freaks, fools, traitors and dupes that labed itself "Shoshalist Party," for no other purpose but to confuse the minds of the American workingmen, in opposition to the Socialist Labor Party, when the S. L. P. was in the field first and when there isn't a leader or a deluded follower of the "Shoshalist Party" that dare say that the S. L. P. is not a bona fide socialist party? Well, as soon as I mentioned the name of the S. L. P. the Kangs rose on their hind legs. You could hear all over the hall "De Leon!" hisses, cat calls and yells. I turned around to where the noise was coming from, and said this: "The fact that your heelers are using the same tactics of the Republican and Democratic party heelers, that alone brands your crew as not being a socialist party. Your heelers well know that your party has something to conceal; that they don't want to have these people to know about the dirty work that your party is doing all over the country. Several honest workingmen yelled out: "give him a chance! We want to hear what he has got to say!" One Kang yelled out: "Why don't you unite with us?" I answered him that I was now talking to the speaker and I would attend to him later on. This was greeted with laughter. I repeated my question, and the preacher answered me by saying that the "S. L. P. made some mistakes," but what the mistakes were he did not mention.

Well, I got up again, but a Miss Kangaroo, who was the chairwoman, would not give me the floor any more because she said I "took too much time" and she must give other people a chance, but I yelled out that the speaker insulted the S. L. P., and as I was a member of the S. L. P. he had insulted me. Anyhow, my question made a good impression on the audience. When the meeting was over I stood at the door giving away WEEKLY PEOPLES and some of the working men grabbed it from me and fought for it with others that got it. I also secured two subs to the WEEKLY PEOPLE, so the Kangs now know that the S. L. P. is alive.

Three cheers for the S. L. P., down with the traitorous Organized Scabbery, that calls itself Socialist party! We are after them.

MARCUS PERLSON.

Chicago, Ill., March 20.

What, Do You Think Pure and Simple Editors Are There For?

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The enclosed letter to the "Switchman's Journal" was returned to me without any reasons for not using it. I enclosed postage and asked the so-called Editor to return it with his reasons in case he would not use it; but not a word from him. It is no wonder that the switchmen are as ignorant as they are on the Labor Question if they depend upon their "Journal" for enlightenment.

G. F. SPETTEL.

St. Paul, Minn., March 21.

[Enclosure.]

St. Paul, Minn., Mar. 10, 1902.

Editor "Switchmen's Journal":

Having since the reorganization of the Switchmen of this country seen an occasional copy of your "Journal," I often felt a desire to put some of my ideas of labor unions in writing, and to ask for space for same in your publication, but never made up my mind to try until a few days ago, when I was given the December, 1901, number. On page 701 appears the following: "Labor will have to meet Capital from the standpoint of intelligence, as well as from the standpoint of numerical strength, before it can secure equal rights."

Being a switchtender by occupation I will use the Switchmen's Union as an illustration to prove that intelligence is sadly lacking in the pure and simple trade unions in their fight with the oppressors of the Working Class. I most heartily agree with you when you say that Labor must meet Capital from the standpoint of intelligence as well as from the standpoint of numerical strength, as numbers without an intelligent understanding of the mission of the Working Class, that is the abolition of wage slavery, and in its stead the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, which will enable the producers of all wealth to live the life of a truely free people, will in the future as in the past result in defeat, discouragement and in some cases disruption of the unions engaged in conflict with their economic masters for an increase in wages or a shortening of hours.

The Switchmen's constitution bars politics from the union. Now, Mr. Editor, the Working Class, and the unions that should represent that Class, can not be separated from politics. When the Switchmen of Buffalo went on strike in 1892, to enforce the ten-hour law, they were met by the State Militia, sent by the Democratic Governor Flower, who himself had signed the ten-hour bill after its passage by the Legislature. The results will be long remembered. In 1894, in the A. R. U. strike the railroad companys were protected by Republican and Democratic police deputy marshals, state and Federal soldiers and judges as well; and the strikers were told in no uncertain tones to get off the earth. Politics shows its hand every time wage earners demand and attempt to enforce the demand for better pay or conditions. And against, in 1897, in Hazleton, Pa., when the miners who were on strike were walking on the public highway unarmed, they were met by Republican Sheriff Martin and his bloodthirsty murderers and twenty-one of them were shot to death, and twice that number wounded, some of them crippled for life. The miners, too, are afraid of politics and won't have any of it in the union. While your constitution prohibits political discussion in the Union it allows its officers and prominent members to accept jobs from Capitalist Mayors and Governors, etc. You may ask, Can't Brother M. B. F. Morgan be a loyal member of the union and be a member of the St. Paul police force at the same time? I will answer that as the police and other so-called law-enforcing bodies are for the sole purpose of protecting and supporting the Ruling Class in its various methods of increasing its stealings from the propertyless wealth producers, it is very unbecoming to a true Union man to accept such a position, and he should be regarded as one who has left the ranks and joined the enemy instead of being placed in the highest position of trust as Lodge 31 of St. Paul did when it sent M. B. F. Morgan to Millwaukee to represent it in its convention. Just think of a Labor Union sending a member of a Capitalist police force to look after its interests!

There is one thing, however, that the Switchmen as an organization deserves credit for, and that is that the railroad companies can not or have never in the past at least been able to use them to club other Orders with when on strike, and that is one good point that no other Railroad Order can boast of. But when the time arrives that all the Working Class should strike together, where jobs are not endangered, I mean Election Day, where we are many and our masters are few, the Switchmen, as well as all other railroad men, forget entirely their Class interests and vote the same tickets their masters do, giving them all the power of Government which comes in so handy to them when their workers get restless and go on strike.

In comparing the letters appearing in your "Journal" to-day with those of fifteen years ago, I find that they are of the same trend, indicating that the switchmen have not kept pace with evoltion of industry; that they are still in the same old ruts of the days when they were a thorn in the side of the railroad company. But what have the railroad companies done the last fifteen years? They have abolished the old-style link and pin coupling, which is a great advantage over the once powerful S. M. A. A., as many men are switching to-day who would not venture between the cars to enter the link for any money, as the old timers had to do every time a coupling was made. To-day the engineer makes it for them. Another advance made by the enemy is the replacing the little engine with the many times more powerful ones of to-day, also the giving way of the 28-foot, 30,000-pound capacity cars to the cars known among railroad men to-day as elevators. The black list, the personal record, etc.; all of this while the Switchmen slumbered. While the railroad companies have been steadily improving their weapons of warfare with which to conquer their employees, the employees have relied solely on their old time weapon the strike. It reminds me of a fight between United States soldiers with their up-to-date rifles, and the savages in the Philippines with the bow and arrow.

I have attended a number of sessions of the Minnesota Legislature, and never heard one word about the interests of the Wage Workers. On the other hand the interests of every wing of the Capitalist Class, from the large railroad and iron industries to the small farmer and little store-keeper, were championed for hours at a time by members elected by the votes of workingmen, who, were duped into the belief that their interests and those of the Capitalists were identical.

Right here I would like to make mention of a very disgusting feature of all the sessions that I ever attended and that is the presence of committees of Labor Unions stationed in the back of the hall, leaning against the wall, if chairs could not be had, waiting for the "Honorable" members to leave their seats to retire to other parts of the State House that they might accompany them and state what their Union would like to have them do with this, that or some other bill that will come up for their consideration. It is no wonder the Capitalist Class treat the Working Class with the contempt that they do when they see how little respect they have for their own class, a class that comprises about seventy per cent. of the population. Instead of the seventy per cent. standing erect and taking their rights "not begging for some of them," and having the thirty-five per cent. on their knees begging for their lives, the contrary is true. All because the Working Class allow their masters to lead them economically. The only remedy is Working Class politics, where only interests of the wage workers are considered and the interests of every faction of the Capitalist Class is fought to the bitter end. The Working Class must have a political party of their own, run and controlled by themselves free from the domination of lawyers and other professional idlers, who wax fat on the misery and suffering of the only useful element in society; a party on whose ticket only wage workers who have proven by acts in the labor movement to stand for the supremacy of the Working Class and the the annihilation of every other class rule, can be nominated.

Now, as to the last part of your expression which reads, "before it can secure equal rights"—equal rights with whom or what? As the Working Class produces all the wealth of the world aided only by nature and the elements, a fact the famous statesman, Lincoln the Great, recognized when in a speech in 1864 he said, "Labor is prior to and independent of Capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of Capital and deserves much the higher consideration." Again, on the same occasion, he said, "A few men own capital and that few avoid labor themselves and with their capital hire or buy another few to labor for them." Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to have you tell me who is entitled to share with Labor the necessaries and luxuries of life which the Working Class alone has produced. As I do not know anything about your rules, regulating correspondence, I hope you will grant my petition and admit this communication to your columns. I noticed in several copies of your "Journal" a continued discussion under the heading, "Good and Bad Points of Labor Unions, an Employer Denounces, and a Lawyer Defends Them,"—"poor labor," and even Mr. Samuel Gompers, Mark Hanna's vice-president of the Civic Federation, an organization established for the purpose of bulldozing striking workmen into taking their medicine, is also given space in your "Journal." I feel certain that I will not be refused. Hoping that what I have said may lead to a new line of discussion in your Official Organ, which will bring the Switchmen in closer touch with their economic and political interests as workingmen, I remain yours for the emancipation of our Class from wage slavery.

GEO. F. SPETTEL,

177 Selby ave., St. Paul.

The Miner's Strike.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—In the news despatches announcing the determination of the miners to strike there is a peculiar statement, which, on the face of it, appears more favorable to the mine operators, than the miners. It is the determination to suspend work three days each week, beginning April 1, until the operators concede the demands outlined in the wage scale. Such a strike would need the cooperation of the mine operators to be successful, for how could the men return to work the other three working days of the week, unless the mine operators permitted them to? Some may say that the necessities of the mine operators would adjust that automatically, but we know from experience that necessity or no necessity, the capitalists, when determined to win, simply and peremptorily shut down, come what may to themselves, their employees and the community.

What then is the "little joker" in this "strike" measure?

Summer is coming, and with the coming of summer a curtailment of coal production is always necessary, especially will it be necessary this summer in view of the car shortage and the large quantities of coal awaiting shipment at the mines. In the third anthracite district the average number of days worked last year was 170, or a wekly average of about 3½ days a week. This is fairly representative. To strike three days a week, would have the effect of reducing this average by half a day a week, a thing, as shown above, much desired by the operators at this period of the year. A strike under such circumstances would be welcome, and, would no doubt, receive the hearty co-operation of the coal operators, who would gladly permit their employees to lose half a day more than customarily, while they put in new machinery and make extensive changes, preparatory to the beginning of the busy fall and winter season.

BROOKLYNIAN.

Brooklyn, March 25.

Proposal for Organizer in Mass.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I wish through the columns of THE PEOPLE to interest the comrades, both in the Party and the Alliance, and such other workingmen as may be willing to contribute in a plan to more effectually organize the Working Class of the Bay State.

The plan is this. I want to get at least one hundred workingmen who will pledge themselves to pay one dollar per month for six months, for the purpose of placing in the field, in this State, an organizer whose duty it will be, to visit such towns and cities as he may be sent to by the District Alliance, and there attempt to organize the workers on both the economic and political field.

Recent developments in the world of Capitalism would seem to me to dictate the needs of an organizer, so that we could constantly keep in touch with the Working Class. Such a need may be instanced in the recent great strike of teamsters and allied trades in Boston.

If we had the funds and organizer in the field, as we should have if we did our duty to our Class and our movement, we could begin the development of a field, that from outward appearances at least, ought to be open to the Socialist agitator.

What is true in this instance is true generally. Massachusetts with her developed Capitalism is rotten ripe.

Will we who ought to know the necessity for organization, respond?

It is the purpose of the undersigned, through this letter, to ascertain the sense of the comrades on this question, and if one hundred men can be found who will pledge themselves to pay one dollar a month, which is less than the average labor fakir, Tobin for instance, to say nothing of the capitalist, forces many of them to pay.

If these can be got then I will turn the names with all other information, over to District Alliance 19, asking that it take prompt action to put the matter in shape, and start the practical work of the next campaign by placing in the field by the first of May a competent organizer, so that we may more effectually spread the truth of the Socialist Labor Party's teachings among the robbed and disinherited members of our class.

The following persons, members of the Party who work in my immediate vicinity agree to contribute one dollar a month for the purpose mentioned above:

M. J. Quirk, T. F. Brennan, M. J. Tracy, Francis M. Young, Edward Adams and John Hickey.

Section Salem will open a subscription list for this purpose, let all other sections and locals do likewise, and communicate with District Organizer John Henley, 138 Chestnut street, Lynn, Mass., or with Michael J. Quirk, 36 School street, Beverly, Mass.

Yours for the emancipation of the Working Class,

MICHAEL J. QUIRK.

Beverly, Mass., March 23.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

T. C., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—By "personalities" you evidently don't mean "abuse." You mean the naming of persons. Now, you are mistaken when you think "Socialism can be taught without spending time in men and personalities." And your error is grave. Do you, for instance, imagine the statement "The Bible is a string of myths" has the same significance regardless of who utters it? Has it the same significance whether uttered by a Cardinal Gibbons, or a Bob Ingersoll, or a Prof. Max Muller? Obviously not. Likewise in the accomplishment of Socialism. It is of great importance for the Movement to be acquainted with persons. It is important that a man, besides understanding Socialist theory should know, for instance, whether the utterer of Socialist abstractions is a Carey who votes for Armories and goes on Committees to glorify Secretaries of the Navy appointed by a Spiked Police Club President, or whether such utterer is one who acts differently. To know this makes all the difference between securing the success of the Revolution, or opening the doors to its being sold out. Don't underrate the value of biography. Keep yourself posted on men.

G. R., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—That "American College of Sciences" is surely a brazen piece of swindle. But it is not the most brazen. Does it proceed on lines other than those Carnegie is proceeding on in his efforts to float untold millions of stock in his Steel Corporation?

G. A., NEW YORK.—The resolution referred to in the circular to the members of the W. S. & D. B. F., as having been passed by the Stahl-stiffs-clique was as follows:

"Whereas, by a general vote, taken in April of this year (1899) the W. S. & D. B. F. decided unanimously that the 'N. Y. Volkszeitung,' the 'Vorwaerts' and 'The People,' all of which are issued at 184 William street, N. Y. City, are recognized as official organs of the body; and

"Whereas, one Henry Kuhn, a member of this body, in 1895 appeared at our convention to urge the delegates to promote these papers in all the Branches of our organization; and

"Whereas, the said Henry Kuhn is now in coalition with a horde of unconscionable, self-seeking and partly vainglorious persons, who, under the protection of the Police, are endeavoring to injure and ruin the 'Volkszeitung,' the 'Vorwaerts' and 'The People' in shameful manner, for the reason that the class-conscious workingmen [read shyster lawyers, usurious money-lenders, tax-paying saloonkeepers, and retailers of Egyptian Onions, run-away Berlin embezzlers, and sundry members of the Organized Scabbery] of this city of New York will no longer tolerate that the said Henry Kuhn and his associates exploit the said Labor papers and workingmen in their personal interest; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we hereby brand all members of our body, the W. S. & D. B. F., who support the actions of the said Henry Kuhn and his gang, as guilty and traitorous to the principles of our organization; and

"Resolved, that all members are summoned to cause all persons, affiliated with the aforenamed, to feel the full measure of their moral contempt; and

"Resolved, that the members of the W. S. & D. B. F. are hereby summoned to become subscribers and readers of our official organs. Moneys for the propaganda against the machinations of the aforenamed intriguers are to be sent to Henry Slobodin, 184 William street, N. Y. City. Moneys to support in subscription for the 'Volkszeitung,' 'Vorwaerts' and 'The People' are to be sent to the office of the said papers, 184 William street, N. Y. City.

"National Executive of the W. S. & D. B. F. of the U. S. of America.

"Charles Kuerschner, Chairman; Henry Stahl, Financial Secretary; Stephen Backer, Treasurer; William Seubert, Recording Secretary; Edward Behnke, John Grohl, Henry Studt, Frank Harth, R. Becker. July 20, 1899."

Funny reading, isn't it by this time?

O. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The clause you propose to add, as placed below in parenthesis, does not fit in:

"Superintendent, foremen, 'bosses,' as they are sometimes called, all render useful services: their work would have to be performed under any social system, the Socialist Republic included; (and since superintendents and foremen are chosen by the workers of that particular industry, the function of such men are not parasitic.)"

Now, then that last clause is incoherent. It makes parasitism depend upon the manner of election. Parasitism does not depend upon that. Parasitism depends upon the source of nourishment. A useless man, supported by a useful man, does not cease to be a parasite because the useful man appoints him. He remains a parasite, however appointed because he draws sustenance from the work of others without himself contributing any labor towards the common stock. Your purpose probably is to supplement the first part so as to exclude the idea of power from above. If that is what you have in mind, the sentence, together with the amendment, which is again put in parenthesis should read as follows:

"Superintendents, foremen, 'bosses' as they are sometimes called, all render useful service: their work would have to be performed under any social system, the Socialist Republic included; (and since, under the Socialist Republic, they would be appointed by the workers themselves in each case, their functions would be subject to the will of the workers, instead, of as now, being subject to the will of the employer, which is the same as saying dependent upon their effectiveness in browbeating the workers)."

M. P., CHICAGO, ILL.—Section Boston, S. L. P., authorizes its Organizer to answer your recent question about Morris Kaplan as follows: "Kaplan was fired out. The charges against him are now in the possession of the Organizer of Section Chicago, where M. P., if he is a member of the Section, can get all the information necessary about that freakish Kangaroo."

C. H., NEW YORK.—The S. L. P. vote in New York City, Greater New York, last year was 6,234; the Social Democratic vote was 9,697. In the State, in 1900 (there was no State election last year), the S. L. P. vote for Governor (the determining candidate in this State) was 13,762; for the Kangaroos, 13,493.

R. V., SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.—Santiago Inglesias is known here. He left the impression of being a grafter on the workers. He is now acting as a puller-in for Gompers.

T. J., SAN JOSE, CAL.—That may be all so; but it is all in the very nature of the Movement. Give up a single principle or a single particle of a principle, whether for votes or for case, and you are gone, irretrievably gone. There is nothing to it but to "hold the fort" of principle, unshaken by any event. The vote and all else will come in due time.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held March 28, 2-6 New Reade street. R. Katz in the chair. All members present. The financial report for the week ending March 22nd showed receipts, $17.04; expendiures, $28.48.

The National Secretary submitted draft of a circular to the Sections, which was adopted. He also made report in his capacity as temporary manager of the DAILY PEOPLE as to steps taken to secure advertising for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Another circular, urging more systematic work for increase of circulation is in preparation.

A communication was received from F. D. Lyon, Houston, Texas, to the effect that he expects to arrive in New York shortly after April 10th to take charge of management. Communication received from Julian Pierce objecting to that portion of last week's published minutes bearing upon termination of his temporary management. Secretary instructed to invite Pierce to appear at next meeting of N. E. C. W. S. Dalton sent a protest against action of General Committee in submitting to a general vote of Section New York the appeal of Section Seattle, basing his protest on the expiration of the constitutional time limit. Resolved to convey protest to Section New York. A communication from M. Forker was read, and upon motion placed on file.

Section Lowell, Mass., reported election of officers. The formation of a new Section was reported from Victor, Col., to be known as Section Teller County. No formal application having been received from Colorado State Committee action was deferred. Missouri State Committee reported successful meeting at St. Charles, where the formation of a Section is expected.

Section Blair County, Pa., reported expulsion of H. W. Hanna for having voted the Republican ticket at municipal election.

Michigan State Committee asked for information relative to action to be taken against Detroit authorities in preventing open-air meetings at the campus. Secretary instructed to reply after securing information at this end.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

Canadian, S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. Comrade Bryce in the chair. Towton and Ashplant absent without excuse.

With correction of the following omission in the published record of last meeting's proceedings the minutes were adopted. "That when the secretary receives full vote for and against Clause I. of Section IV. he proceed with the work of printing constitution, and instruct Section London as the case may be to nominate or elect the N. E. C. and National Secretary."

Communications—From Comrade W. H. Yates of Vancouver re suspended members; secretary to reply drawing attention to article in constitution dealing with the matter. From R. Baker, Vancouver, received and left in hands of Secretary to reply, also from Section Vancouver giving vote on amendment to constitution.

From St. Thomas giving complete financial statement of the section during the first six months. Received and filed.

Reports—Secretary reported receiving vote on Clauuse I. of Section IV. and that he had instructed Section London to nominate the N. E. C. and National Secretary. It having done so at last meeting, he had sent the matter out to all sections for their confirmation, and received replies from Section Toronto and St. Thomas.

The National Secretary and Treasurer were instructed to prepare the semi-annual report and present same at next meeting, also to notify Section London to appoint auditors.

The Treasurer was instructed to pay hall rent up to date.

The Secretary was instructed that when he receives the entire vote confirming the N. E. C. he notify the new members to attend first meeting in April.

I. P. COURTENAY,
Recording Secretary.

Entertainment Committee of Greater Boston.

A meeting of this committee was held at Lynn headquarters on Sunday afternoon, March 23rd. Sections Boston, Cambridge and Malden were not represented. The Treasurer rendered a report on Commune Festival. It was decided to secure Oak Island Grove for the first Saturday in August (August 2nd). The Treasurer, Amos P. Jones, 200 Bradford street, Everett, is anxious to hear from all Sections that have not made returns on tickets, and wants them to do so as soon as possible. The gavels will be awarded as soon as complete returns are made. The committee will meet again on Sunday, April 6th, at 3 P. M., in Lynn, corner Munroe and Market streets.

ALBERT M. GRANT,
Secretary.

Bridgeport, Conn.

A short lecture will be given each Sunday evening during April in Pioneer Hall, corner Main and Elm streets, to commence at 8:15. After the lecture the floor will be open for questions and discussions.

April 6th—"The Capitalist System of Production."
April 13th—"The Class Struggle."
April 20th—"Correct Tactics."
April 27th—"The Social Revolution."

Comrades and sympathizers are earnestly requested to bring their friends.

ORGANIZER.

Section Allegheny County, S. L. P.

The next regular meeting of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., will be held on Sunday, April 6th, at 10:30 A. M. sharp, at new headquarters, No. 510 Wylie avenue (third floor, five doors from Allegheny County Court House), Pittsburg, Pa. All delegates will please attend.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$5,472.35
August Schade, Phoenix, Ariz.	5.00
Section Toronto, Canada, part proceeds of Commune celebration	4.00
10th Ward Branch, Section Boston, Mass	8.00
23rd A. D., N. Y. City; John J. Murphy, $2.00; John Plamondon, $1.00; C. Rubin, 50c; A. W., $1.00; P. Twomey, $1.00; John Dieterich, 50c.	6.00
Curtis Van Dyke, Rensselaer, N. Y.	1.00
J. S., 6th & 10th A. D., N. Y.	10.00
Frank Helbrich, Evansville, Ind.	.25
Olof Jacobson, Reedley, Cal.	1.00
Jacob Zimmer, Watsonville, Cal.	5.00
Total	$5,507.60

EDWARD DITTRICH,
Cashier.

ABEND-BLATT FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$713.36
A. Weinert, Newburgh	.50
Mirow, Elizabeth, N. J.	.50
Collected by Jacob Balsam—	
I. Davidson	.50
E. Koltkowsky	.30
J. Weissberg	.25
Freck	.25
D. Simon	.25
Rosenberg	.25
L. Weislowitz	.25
Ch. Geffen	.25
List 216-217, by Ruthstein, Yonkers, N. Y.—	
P. Troy	1.50
A. Rutstein	1.00
J. Fishman	.50
A. Wilson	.50
E. Towers	.50
M. Towers	.50
A. Swanson	.25
List 645, L. A. 342, Cleveland, Ohio.	
Gustav Duerr	.25
Geo. Atkins	.15
Dan McCarthy	.10
L. Moser	.10
Section Blair County, per Donald Munroe	10.00
List 760 by F. Feldman	.50
S. Katzman	.50
H. Dorfman	.25
M. Berman, New Britain	2.50
List 791, Ab. Huskin	.10
Isr. Grunstein	.10
B. Shedroff	.25
Paterson Reader	.20
Isaac Perlman	.25
List 344-345, Section Boston.	
Joseph Kaufman	.25
Carl Sol	.25
Carl Myer	.25
Mason	.25
D. Nilsav	.25
D. Straus	.25
"A"	.25
H. W. A. Rashe	.50
Cernvila	.10
W. J. Ryan	.25
J. Straus	.25
J. F. Sterns	.50
J. Plomondon	.50
John J. Murphy	2.00
	$742.81

Money Collected by Fritz Lichtsimm, of L. A. 130 of Peoria Ills. for the Leather Workers Strike of Lynn, Mass.

F. Lichtsimm	$0.50
Nic Staub	.50
Frank Mark	.25
Herman Weiers	.25
Joseph Bresvo	.25
Becker Ricketh	.50
John Lang	.25
Chas. Rauch	.25
Anton Richter	.25
Anton Bellin	.25
Stefin Mestinchek	.25
Konrad Meier	.25
Chas. Herget	.25
Jos. Novak	.25
Pauli Novak	.25
Henry Marks	.25
Peter Reiter	.25
Ander Voigt	.25
Gustav Menzel	.50
Jos. Ulrich	.25
Gevig Takes	.25
Christ Burke	.50
Frank Brunschek	.50
Paul Takes	.25
Will Burk	.25
Will Aufermann	.50
Henry Stamerjohan	.50
John Wormer	.50
Henry Emgelke	.50
Eldo Reynolds	.25
Andres Lucas	.25
Mayk Takes	.25
Frank Schuster	.25
Frank Albrecht	.25
John Ridlpauer	.50
Gustav Lipperheide	.25
William Happ	.25
Cl. Zimmermann	.25
Frank Hauck	.25
Kasper Berger	.25
William Wolschlag	.25
George Piteri	.25
	$13.50

The above reached the general office some days after the Lynn strike had been settled, and L. A. 130 was so notified, whereupon they notified the general secretary to hold the money until further notice.

WM. L. BROWER,
Gen. Sec. S. T. & L. A.

Lynn Leather-Workers.

Glazier's Alliance, L. A. 269, of Lynn, Mass., held a well attended meeting last Tuesday evening. A communication was received from Plymouth asking the aid of the Glaziers in their strike. A sum of money was donated from the treasury and the shop committees were instructed to collect money for the strikers in the various Alliance shops. Five glaziers were transferred from Glaziers Alliance, L. A. 374 of Wilmington, Del. The following is the names of the newly elected officers of L. A. 269, who were installed by Comrade Michael T. Berry of Haverhill: President, Harrison Gomley; Vice President, George Curran; Recording Secretary, James Collins; Financial Secretary, Harry Lane; Treasurer, James Sexton; Delegates to D. A. 19, James Collins, William Donlan and A. Downing.

May Conference.

A very well attended meeting of the above conference was held at the DAILY PEOPLE Building Saturday night for the purpose of attending to the necessary arrangements for the grand mass meeting at Cooper Union on May 1st to celebrate International Labor Day. Comrade John Kelly was elected chairman and A. M. Muirhead secretary. Credentials were received from 25 organizations. A sub-committee of five was elected to attend to the detail arrangements and report at the next meeting of the conference. The matter of securing funds to cover the necessary expenses of the meeting was left to the discretion of the organizations represented in the conference. The next meeting of the conference will be held on Saturday, April 10th, and those organizations that are not yet represented are requested to send delegates. H. Mahland was elected financial secretary and treasurer.

S. L. P. Lecture in Buffalo.

Admission is free to the lecture to be given on Saturday, April 5, 8 P. M. at Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. L. A. Armstrong will deliver an address on "The Principles and Tactics of the Socialist Labor Party."

Sugar Lower on Pacific Coast.

Spokane, April 1.—The price of cane and beet sugar has been falling for three weeks, and is now the lowest on record.

General Executive Board.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A. was held on March 1st, 1902, with Comrade Francis Green in the chair.

Communications—One from Comrade P. J. Welch, secretary of L. A. 354, Chicago, Ill., giving account of the condition of our movement in that city.

Received and filed.

One from Charles E. Adams, organizer of L. A. 366, of Telford, Pa., stating that the mass meeting held there for the cigarmakers, and at which Comrade Katz spoke, was a success, and the fakirs of the International Union who were present were shown up in their true colors.

Received and filed.

One from Thomas M. Burtwell, secretary of the Lynn strike fund, with receipts for all moneys forwarded by the general office, and list of balance of money received for publication.

Action—Received and filed and secretary instructed to have list printed.

One from Comrade Frederick Enhorning tendering his resignation as member of the General Executive Board, as he now lives too far away from headquarters to be able to attend the meetings.

Action—Received and accepted.

One from L. A. 359 of Elizabeth, N. J., requesting the Board to send Comrade Berry there to speak. Secretary Brower stated that the above letter was received on the day Comrade Berry left for home.

Action—Received and filed.

Two from Comrade Berry in relation to arrangements for his trip to New York City and Wilmington, Del.

Secretary Brower stated that Comrade Berry had arrived in this city on February 18, and left for Wilmington, Del., on the 19th, and spoke before the Bower Glazer's Union on the evening of the 19th; after hearing Berry's speech the union voted to apply for charter from the S. T. & L. A. On the 20th Comrade Berry spoke before the meeting of D. A. 49, and on the 21st he spoke at the Cigarmakers entertainment and ball; on the 23rd he spoke at a public meeting of Eastern District Alliance, L. A. 252, of Brooklyn.

Action—Report received and letters filed.

One from L. A. 206, of Olneyville, R. I., in relation to the textile workers strike. Received and filed.

Communications were also received from Philadelphia, Pa., Seattle, Wash., Jersey City, N. J., Belle Vernon, Pa., Boston, Mass., New Haven, Conn., Lynn, Mass., Syracuse, N. Y., Allegheny, Pa., Schenectady, N. Y., Cleveland, O., Lawrence, Mass., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

Charters were granted to Woolen and Worsted Weavers, Lawrence, Mass., Bower Glazers Union, Wilmington, Del.

On motion the secretary was instructed to call a joint meeting of D. A.s 4 and 49 for Sunday, March 9th, 1902, in the DAILY PEOPLE Building to elect member on the General Executive Board in place of Comrade Enhorning, resigned.

On motion the secretary was instructed to send out a call to such locals as may be able to assist, and request them to donate $5 per month towards a fund to be used to send out organizers, as the calls for organizers are very urgent from a number of localities.

The vote on amendments was then canvassed, and on motion the same was left open until the next meeting of the Board.

W. L. BROWER,
General Secretary.

Joint Meeting D. A.'s 4 and 49.

On Saturday evening, March 29, D. A.'s 4 and 49, S. T. & L. A., held another joint meeting. Comrade Greene of D. A. 4 was chairman. Comrade Brower stated that the Fair committee had met several times and had done a great deal of business. He urged those members who had not attended all the meetings to be more diligent in their attendance, and also urged that the delegates agitate amongst the members of the various locals, and among the members of the Socialist Labor Party, to help us make a success of this affair. Many of the L. A.s were not represented because their delagtes to the meeting of the joint D. A.s were also delegates to the May day conference. The reports of the delegates showed that the members of their locals have taken the matter up with a great deal of earnestness and with an evident determination to succeed. Presents galore have been promised and all indications point to the fact that the fair will be successful from a fianancial as well as a social point of view. Books for the insertion of advertisements were distributed. Tickets were received from the printer and taken charge of by the respective local alliances. The advertisements are to be at the rate of $10 per page. Comrade Brower was instructed to get the prices charged for advertising the affair in the weekly organs of the S. L. P. It was also decided that the secretary keep the comrades of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. acquainted with the progress made from time to time. D. A. 4 was given entire scope and jurisdiction in New Jersey in the matter of distribution of tickets, etc. The local alliances are to be instructed by their delegates that all moneys received as well as all presents should be turned over to the treasurer of fair committee without delay. Comrade Weislowitz, of D. A. 4, was elected Treasurer of the fair committee. All Local Alliances having banners were instructed to bring or send them to Cooper Union meeting for May day demonstration. The meeting then adjourned to meet again Monday evening, March 31st.

CHARLES A. RATHKOPF,
Sec'y of joint meetings,
D. A. 4 and D. A. 49.

S. L. P. Lectures at Wilmerding, Pa.

Following are the names of speakers.

April 6, 8 p. m.—P. C. Tesson.
April 13, 8 p. m.—H. Jackson.
April 20, 8 p. m.—Jonn Desmond.
April 27, 8 p. m.—George A. Brown.

Labor Lyceum, Lincoln, Neb.

Lectures are given every Sunday evening, 8 o'clockk, at the Labor Lyceum, Richards Hall, 1,034 O street. Admission is free.

April 6th—Subject, "Who Pays the Taxes," by Capt. L. W. Billingsley.

Chicago, Ills.

Marcus Perlson, 222 West North avenue, has been elected temporary Organizer in place of M. Hiltner, who is out of town.

Pittsburg S. L. P. Lectures.

Workingmen of Pittsburg and vicinity are invited to attend the regular lectures which will be delivered every Sunday at 3 p. m., under the auspices of Section Allegheny County, Pa., at 510 Wylie avenue, five doors from County Court House, Pittsburg.

April 6—"Capitalist Ideals," by Thomas Lawry.
April 13—"Marconi and Capitalism," by D. E. Gilchrist.
April 20—"Revolutionary Tactics," by George A. Brown.
April 27—"Capitalist Development," by H. Jackson.

Lowell Section Officers.

Organizer and Agent for DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, James Keeley, 365 Lincoln street.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Thomas M. Reedy, 66 Broadway.

Financial Secretary, Horace B. Lang, 85 Forrest street.

Treasurer, Joseph Youngjohn, 206 Chelmsford stree.

Literary Agent, John T. Youngjohn, 619 Gorham street.

Agitation Committee, John T. Youngjohn, Lang and Joseph Youngjohn.

Auditing Committee, Reedy and Keeley.

Grievance Committee, Keeley, Farrell and Lang.

Official Notice, Hartford.

Michael T. Berry of Haverhill will speak in S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street, on Sunday, April 6th, 7:30 P. M. Subject, "The Labor Fakir in Politics." This meeting being the conclusion of our series of lectures before the municipal election on April 7th, every comrade and readers of the PEOPLE should endeavor to make it a success by bringing his friends along and making it known among the workingmen. Hand bills can be had in headquarters Thursday noon.

Campaign Committee, S. L. P.

L. A. 77, Boston, Mass.

Local 77, Boston Mixed Alliance will hold its regular meeting on Sunday April 6 at 2 P. M. (sharp) at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 1165 Tremont street. All members must be present.

Relation of Usury to the Capitalist System of Production.

As important as the development of commerce, is the development of usury to the capitalist system of production. In the days of small production, the usurer was simply a leech, who profited by the distress or the improvidence of others to suck their blood. The money which he loaned to others was, as a rule, put only to unproductive uses. If, for instance, a nobleman borrowed money, he did so to spend it in debauch; if a farmer or mechanic borrowed money, it was mainly to pay his taxes, or some other government dues; neither, as a rule, needed originally any money for productive purposes: they owned their own instruments of production, or acquired them by barter. In those days, interest was considered immoral, and was everywhere condemned.

Under the capitalist system of production, the thing takes on another aspect. Money is now a means whereby to establish a capitalist inductry, to buy and to exploit labor power. When a capitalist raises money to-day in order to establish a factory, or to enlarge one already in existence, it does not follow—provided, of course, his undertaking prosper—that his previous income will be reduced by the interest on the loan. The loan, on the contrary, helps him to exploit labor power, consequently, to increase his income by an amount more than the interest which he will have to pay. Under the capitalist system of production, usury loses its original character, and as a means for the exploitation of distress or improvements is pushed to the rear by a new one: that of "fructifying" the capitalist system of production—that is to say, to enable its development to proceed faster than it otherwise would by the mere hoarding of capital in the vaults of the industrial capitalists. From that moment, the intent once entertained for the usurer comes to an end; he now becomes a spotless character, and he receives a brand new and euphonious one called Creditor.

Simultaneously with this metamorphosis, the principal current of interest-bearing capital underwent a wonderful change. The monies, whic hthe usuerers heaped up in their vaults, flowed formerly out of that reservoir, through a thousand channels, into the hands of non-capitalists. To-day, on the contrary, the vaults of the usurers, the institutions of creditor, have become the reservoirs into which there flow, through a thousand channels, moneys from non-capitalists, and out of which these moneys are then conveyed to the capitalists. Credit is to-day, the same as it was formerly, a means whereby to render helpless—whether property-holders or propertiless—subject to the will of interest; to-day, however, it has furthermore become a powerful instrument wherewith to convert into capital the property interests of the various classes of non-capitalists, from the large estates of endowed institutions down to the pennies saved by servant girls and day-laborers. In other words, it has beome an instrument for breaking up the former, and for the intensified exploitation of the latter. People praise the present institutions of credit, savings banks, etc., upon the plea that, as the praise-singers of the present social order claim, they turn the small savings of the workmen, servant girls, and farmers into capital, and these unfortunates themselves into "capitalists." Nevertheless, the only object in collecting the moneys of non-capitalists is to place at the disposal of capitalists an increased quantity of capital to the end of accelerating the development of the capitalist system of production, in the shape of loans to capitalists whereby these may "improve" their plants.

Christian Soldiers Made Bad Impression.

Shanghai, April 1.—It is said here that the most important impression fixed in the Chinese mind as a result of the campaign in the north in 1900 is a new conception of Christianity and its results—an impression conveyed by the troops of Christian nations. These troops compared very unfavorably in the matter of common humanity with those of heathen Japan.

Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

AKRON, O.—W. Garrity, 194 Upson street.
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Wants Factory Inspectors to Do Their Duty.

Trenton, April 1.—Mrs. George B. Cushing, Mrs. Emily E. Williamson and hosts of other women called upon the governor to urge his signature to the bill calling for the appointment of a female factory inspector. The governor expressed the fear that he could not find a suitable person to serve as inspector.

Mrs. Cushing, who is president of the New Jersey Consumers' League, stated that she was not so much interested in an additional inspector as in a law requiring the present inspectors to do their work. Delegations have been calling all day on the governor to urge action on various measures.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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MALMBERG'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

Had Gained But Partial Consciousness Yesterday.

Karl Malmberg, who was assaulted by William Cahill in the car shops of the Manhattan "L" at Ninty-ninth street and Third avenue on Tuesday, is still in a critical condition. At the Harlem Hospital at a late hour last night it was said that Malmberg had not regained consciousness, but that for a short time he had been partially conscious. The doctors could not say what would be the result of his injuries.

William Cahill, who assaulted Malmberg by hitting him on the head with a bar of iron, is still at large. The police are unable to find him. Cahill escaped down a pillar of the "L" structure during the excitement created by his cowardly act. Much interest was manifested yesterday in Malmberg's condition by the Party members of New York and vicinity. Frequent inquiries were made as to the chances for the comrade's recovery.

Brewery Workers Not to Strike.

Boston, April 1.—There will be no strike of brewery workers' unions Nos. 14 and 29 to-day. They and the firemen's unions voted last night to hold off until after a special meeting of the Central Labor Union on Thursday. In the meantime all the men are ordered back to work. Engineers' Union 16 also decided to take action in the pending trouble and will hold a meeting to-night. The leading brewers say that there will be no lockout to-day and that they will take no action unless the men are aggressive. It is a case of both sides waiting, one to see if it will attack, the other preparing to resist, and for the time being a truce has been sounded.

The number of men who will go out in case of a fight, including the brewers' union 24 and 29, the firemen and coopers, will aggregate 1,800.

SOCIALIST LEAFLETS FOR SPRING ELECTIONS.

Municipal elections offer good opportunities for Socialist Agitation by spreading the literature of the Socialist Labor Party.

The leaflets published by the Literary Agency are excellent for this purpose. There are twenty of them, as follows:

1. Socialism.
2. What is Socialism? (Platform with comments.)
3. The Social Effect of Machinery.
4. What Shall We Do To Be Saved?
5. The Trust.
6. The Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Toward Trade Unionism.
7. Cuba, the Philippines, China, and the Working Class. (Shows effect of territorial expansion on the working class, and gives the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party toward territorial expansion.)
8. Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Program of the Socialist Labor Party. (Shows that the working class will get no benefit from municipal ownership on the middle class plan.)
9. The Beast Behind Czolgosz. (Illustrates the difference between Socialism and Aanarchism.)
10. How the Landlords Manage to Live in Idleness and Luxury.
11. Why the Rich Will Not Become Socialists.
12. The Causes of Taxation.

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